Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 4, 1844

GEN. MARKLE.—This gallant veteran, and destined Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, and was received at the Depot by an immense crowd of enthusiastic Whigs. He was accompanied by Judge Banks, Judge Reed, and other friends.

MR. WEBSTER arrived in Philadelphia on Monday, and took lodgings at the Washington House.—He was to address the Whig meeting at Philadelphia on Tuesday, the Whig meeting at Valley Forge on Thursday, and a Whig meeting in Pottsville on Saturday. Thanks to Massachusett's noble son.—Pennsylvania Whigs will not forget him or his services.

EXTRAORDINARY MUTINY.

We have been informed of one of the most outrageous mutinies and riots it has been our fortune to hear lately. On Friday evening last, the canal boat Banner was on her passage from Beaver to Cleveland. The boat had reached the Twenty One Locks near Akron, O., at the foot of which the freight was discharged. The Captain stopped at the Collector's office to settle; the crew in the meantime took the boat on up through the locks. At No. 16 the Captain overtook them, but by this time the crew, seven in number, had got very drunk, and were carrying everything with a high hand, jamming the boat in such a manner he feared she would be sunk. He therefore attempted to tie her up; but the crew swore they were not drunk and could navigate her well enough. On his repeating the attempt they fell upon him, and threw him on the deck, where they commenced beating him dreadfully. His wife, who was on board, hear'd the noise, and seeing what was going on, with the most heroic devotion threw herself on him in such a way as to ward off the blows. The savages then beat her to compel her to rise, but she maintained her position in defiance of their violence.

The number of passengers was twelve, four gentlemen and eight ladies. The latter, who were in the cabin, commenced screaming, when some of the crew rushed down, and with knives threatened them what they would do if they did not remain quiet. Among the rest they threatened the wife of a gentleman on board, both of whom were in bed. He jumped up and having a pistol, ordered the scoundrels to stand off, and that he would shoot the first man that laid hands on one of them. On this they retired. The gentleman then opened a window and all in the cabins escaped. After they had cleared the boat, the crew went on. The captain raised two men and two constables, and followed but were unable to board the boat. He then raised four constable, and eight men who finally succeeded in capturing the whole gang, and on Saturday morning brought the boat back. Such are the particulars as we learn them from a gentleman who met the mutineers running away with the boat and passenger's baggage. There may be some exaggeration, but we are assured they are mainly correct.

LOCOFOCO DESPERATION.

Locofocos in their desperation to sustain the cause of Francis R. Shunk, are resorting to the most pitiful means, and to the use of the most clap-trap arguments. Among these means is a handbill, issued at the office of the Post, and distributed over the State in immense numbers. Such is the secrecy used about this handbill, that a copy cannot be procured for love or money. It is to be kept secret in this region until he day of the election, so that its sophistries and shallowness cannot be exposed. A friend, however, having got the loan of one, let us have it for the space of half an hour, under strict injunctions not to mutilate it. Its contents are as follows:

1. A certificate, signed by John M. Snowden, Wilson McCandless and others, introducing the remainder of the Bill, in which they speak of Mr. Shunk's good character, in their estimation. This don't amount to much.

2. The certificate of Anthony Beelen, who admits that Shunk walked with him in the procession, but denies that a Bishop was present and the story about the flag. He does not say that the *priests* were not present, or the *crucifix* or the *host*, or that they did not walk in the manner represented by Mr. Caskey! He does *not* say that Mr. Shunk was not toasted at the Catholic dinner, as the next Governor.

3. The certificate of Major Ittin and others about the flag. As we never charged him with walking upon the flag, and as it is not necessary to prove his pandering to religious prejudices for votes, it is neither here nor there.

4. The next is Mr. Shunk's letter in regard to a charge of the American in reference to some speech.

5. The charge of the Pittsburgh Gazette in relation to the exclusion of the Bible from public schools is stated, and the evidence offered to refute it is, (1) the certificate tha the was in favor of reading the Bible in Harrisburgh in 1839; (2.) An extract from his report of Common Schools. (3.) A resolution offered in Montgomery county; and (4.) Mr. Shunks letter. All this parade is made before introducing the letter to evade its force.

6. A letter from Walter H. Lowrie to Judge Grier, asking him to certify to Shunk's good character, which the Judge does, and says Shunk attended a Presbyterian Church in Harrisburgh and in Pittsburgh.

7. A letter to Dr. Herron, asking him where Mr. Shunk worships. Dr. Herron's reply is as follows:

SEPT. 27, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiries I will state that Mr. Shunk is a Pew holder in my church, and *generally* attends with his family on Public Worship, at least *once a day!* His wife is a member of the church in good standing. Such are the facts in the case, and they are well known to the congregation of which I am Pastor.

Yours, FRANCIS HERRON.

Such is the evidence relied upon by the Locofocos to screen F. R. Shunk from the indignation his conduct has brought upon him. *Not one single charge we have made against him is disproved!*—The whole affair is a most miserable abortion, and those engaged in it must feel it to be the case, or they would not be so *secret* in their movements.—They cannot meet the charges openly and in a manly spirit. They are *true* and cannot be denied, and they *know it!*

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

"FIFTH WARD—BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS."

"We stated a few days ago that the Bible "had been *excluded* from the Common Schools "in the 5th Ward of this city about four years "ago, at a time when the Board of Directors "consisted entirely of Locofocos, among whom "were *two* Catholics. We have just been informed that we made an error as respects the "time. The fact took place in 1837, when the "Locofocos and Catholics had the control—"THE BIBLE WAS EXCLUDED and the "people were so indignant that they held public meetings to endeavor to get the Bible "restored."

MR. D. N. WHITE—SIR: The attention of the undersigned, Directors of the 5th Ward Public Schools during the year 1837, having been directed to the above extract in your paper of the 1st inst., under the editorial head as also to a former article, published, if we recollect right, on the 21st ult., and understanding that it has been generally circulated; we would ask the privilege through the same medium, of answering,—denying the charge brought against us, and in support of this denial, we offer the following plain statement of facts:

In the early part of the year 1837, four persons were elected as School Directors for the then Borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh (now 5th Ward of the city,) two for the regular term of 3 years, viz:—James McClain, and Wm. Wilson, and two to fill vacancies 2 years, viz:—James Blakely and E. H. Heastings, the late Robert Glass, Esq., and Samuel McKelvy, were the two who held over and which constituted the Board of 1837. After the organization of the Board great pains were taken to obtain competent teachers, which we believe we did; all whom were members of Protestant Churches, and to whom verbal instructions were given by the Board to use, with the other school books, the Bible and Testament in the public schools when sent by the parents. No resolution was ever introduced, offered or passed by any of us, to EXCLUDE the Bible from the Public Schools; nor do we believe that at any time since the adoption of the Public School Law, has such a resolution been offered by any director in our district, let his religious or political faith be what it may. We believe the charge to have originated under the following circumstances:

In 1837, we adopted "Cobb's series of school books," and made it known that we had done so to the parents, through the medium of the pupils by the teachers; and these books were adopted by the Board, because recommended by the Senate of Pennsylvania to be used in the public schools, uniformity being desirable in the books made use of; and as the Bible was not of the number recommended by the Senate, we thought it unnecessary to mention it, particularly as it was made use of already by those pupils whose parents sent it. Some persons, under the misapprehension that as we had not named it, (the Bible,) believed that we did not intend that it should be used, and reported that we intended to exclude it. A town meeting was called, and a committee appointed to wait on the directors, in order to lay this and some other supposed grievances before the Board. The committee waited on the Board, and the whole matter was canvassed over; and to show to the public the reasons why the Bible or Testament was not generally used (not excluded) in the schools of the 5th Ward. We insert the following answer, given by us as Directors of the Public Schools to that Committee, relative to this question alone: "The next resolution (of the public "meeting,) respecting the Testament being "excluded" from the schools, the Directors "would say that the reason they had for not "using it as a class book for children learning "to read; it having many hard words which "require persons knowing how to read well, to "understand them; and 2dly, its having been "not used in those schools in which it has been "introduced; and 3dly, its not being used in "any of the six schools of Allegheny, nor, so "far as the Directors can learn, in any of the "Ward Schools of the city as a class book."—The Committee of which Andrew McIlwaine, Esq., was Chairman, and to whom we refer with pleasure, retired apparently satisfied that the charges were without foundation.

We find that a similar charge had been brought against the Board of Directors in 1839, when it consisted of some Whigs, and *no* Catholics. And the extract from the minutes which follows, dated May 31, 1839, shows conclusively that it was the opinion of that Board that the Bible had never been excluded. The extract is in these words: "Also answer the "old Bible Society's Committee, saying that "the Bible has never, as yet, been used as a "class book, but the *Directors were always willing it should be*, and recommended the parents, through their children, to send the Bible or Testament, and a class would be formed, and they believe that it had never been "done." (Reiterating what we had requested two years before.) The above extract stands on the minutes, and it proves that the Bible or Testament was not used as a class book even when the Board was *not* all "Locofocos and Catholics," and from a cursory examination of the minutes, we have reason to believe it was not adopted as a class book until August, 1843.

We do not, sir, intend by this to insinuate aught or bring any charge against any of the Boards of Directors that have been in existence since our term ceased, but believe that they have discharged their several duties with fidelity to the public. We merely wish to show that the fault of the Bible not being used uniformly in the schools, when under our direction, cannot be charged to the Directors, let it rest where it may. Hoping the above statement will be satisfactory to all who have not prejudged us, we remain, &c.,

SAML. M'KELVEY,
JAMES BLAKELY,
WM. WILSON,
JAMES McLEAN,
E. H. HEASTINGS,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 3, 1844.

*In confirmation or our statement of facts above made, we would refer to the following correspondence between the then Secretary and Mrs. Lydia Creighton, the only remaining principal teacher now in this neighborhood.

Mr. Heasting's Note.

"Will Mrs. Creighton please to state, whether, "at any time during the years 1837, or 1838, there "was, by the Board of School Directors of the 5th "Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, or by any of the "said Board, any direction or other order given for "the expulsion of the Holy Scriptures from the "School over which she presided; or any of the "Schools to her knowledge? But whether she was "not directed by them, through their Secretary, to "teach the Old and New Testaments to the children of such of the parents as desired their children to use either of them."

Respectfully, E. H. HEASTINGS.

"Oct. 2, 1844"

To "Mrs. Lydia Creighton, Teacher, Allegheny City."

Mrs. Creighton's Reply.

"I certify, that during the time I had charge of "the Public Female School, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, "(which was for more than two years,) no prohibition was laid on the reading of the Holy Scriptures, "but on the contrary, I had orders from the Board "of Directors to permit any child to read in either "the Old or New Testament, that wished it."

"L. CREIGHTON."

"Allegheny City, Oct. 2d, 1844."

To "Mr. E. H. Heastings."

Remarks by the Editor.

In justice to the above gentlemen who have a right to plead their cause before the community in a case in which they consider themselves aggrieved, we publish their statement, and now proceed to exercise our right and duty to make such comments as to us seem due.

It will be seen, that while the gentlemen deny that the Bible was excluded by them, they admit that such was the public impression, and that a public meeting was held by the people in relation to the matter, and they give an extract from their reply to the remonstrances of the people on the occasion in which they give reasons why the Bible or Testament was not used as a Class Book. The reader will also perceive that there is a *contradiction* in their statement. They say that they gave instructions to the teacher to use the Bible in the Schools, and yet they proceed to give reasons why it was *not used!* They do not tell the people anything about their instructions, but inform them that the reason it was not used, there were too many hard words, &c.

But there is an important *discrepancy* between the quotation these gentlemen have given of their own report, and the report itself. The *original* document now lies before us, and is signed by the following persons in their own hand-writing: *Robt. Glass, Samuel M'Kelvy, James Blakely, Wm. Wilson, James McLean*, and *E. H. Heastings*. It is addressed "to Messrs. M'Ilwaine and others, Committee." It commences as follows:

"Aug st 31, 1837.

"GENTLEMEN:—The Directors of the public schools of the 5th Ward do themselves the pleasure of answering the Committee, appointed at a public meeting of their fellow citizens, to inquire into the grievances complained of in regard to the Public Schools, under the direction of the undersigned."

After answering other complaints, the Directors take up the Bible complaint, and the following is their language, *verbatim:*

"The next resolution respecting the Testament being excluded from the Schools. The Directors would say, that the reasons they had for not using it as a Class Book, *is. 1st, its unfitness as a Book* for children learning to read, it having many hard words, which require persons knowing how to read well to understand them, and 2dly, its having been not used in those Schools in which it has been introduced; and 3dly its not being used in any of the six Public Schools of Allegheny, nor, so far as the Directors can learn, in any of the Ward Schools of the city as a Class Book."

Now, the reader will see, that the gentlemen, in quoting from their own report of 1837, have made a very material omission, whether intentional or not, we leave the public to judge. The words omitted, we have underscored above—they are necessary to the completion of the sentence. The words omitted are, "*is, 1st, its unfitness as a Book.*" Is it not very singular that these gentlemen, if the Bible had *not been excluded*, should, in a report to the people, proceed to give reasons why it was NOT USED, and among those reasons should declare "ITS UNFITNESS AS A BOOK FOR CHILDREN LEARNING TO READ!" If it was not *excluded*, why not say so at once? Why proceed to declare it *unfit*, a work of *hard words*, &c.?

We have not space for more comments to-day, and we do not know that any more are necessary.—It is in the recollection of many citizens of the Fifth Ward, that the Bible *was excluded*, or something tantamount to it, and the report, of the Directors from which we have quoted, harmonizes with their recollection.

A LOCOFOCO FORGERY!!

The Roorback Tour story turns out to be a LOCOFOCO FORGERY! We suspected as much whenever we found a forgery had been committed. No Whig would be guilty of such infamous conduct. But such tricks will not avail the desperate men who now lead the free-trade Polk and Texas forces. We know the Pittsburgh Post will not have honesty enough to point his readers to the guilty *Locofoco forger*, but the people will put the brand of infamy upon all such conduct, and its aiders and abettors. The following from the Ithaca Chronicle explains the whole matter:

[*Ithaca Chronicle—Extra.*]

"ROORBACK'S TOUR."

An article appeared in this paper, on the 21st of August last, published AS A COMMUNICATION, headed "*For the Chronicle*," addressed to "*Mr Spencer*," signed "An Abolitionist," purporting to give an extract from "Roorback's Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836." The extract closed with a reference to forty three slaves, purchased of James K. Polk, distinguished by the brand of his initials upon their shoulders.

The article was brought to us in manuscript, by Daniel McKinney, Esq., a young gentleman of this village, of unimpeachable character and veracity, and was published without the least suspicion that it was other than what it purported to be, a genuine extract from a book of travels. It turns out to be an extract from Featherstonhaugh's Tour through the Slave States, with the statement in relation to James K. Polk's slaves appended.

From the affidavit of Mr. McKinny, which follows, it appears that the pretended extract was furnished to him, in manuscript, by William Linn, Esq., of this village, A LOCOFOCO OFFICE-HOLDER, the candidate of that party for Justice of the Peace, to which office he was elected, and which he now holds; and also Examiner in Chancery, appointed by a Locofoco Senate, on the recommendation of Gov. Bouck. Mr M'Kenny was as unsuspecting of its real character as we were.

This "forgery" and "fraud," so bitterly denounced by the Albany Argus and the Locofoco prints, is then fastened upon the shoulders of a Locofoco office holder, with what object on his part we leave the public to judge. The "forgery" and "fraud" is placed where it belongs, and consequences of an unpleasant nature must recoil upon the Locofoco party. Neither Mr. McKinney nor ourselves have any part of this responsibility. Both were imposed upon by a vile hoax, or something worse. Our agency in its circulation was wholly unsuspicious of its real character.

We ask no other agency than TRUTH in the Whig cause. The mutilations of letters, and interpolations, we leave to the Locofoco press. Scarcely one of them do we find without a fraud as gross as "Roorback's Tour," by the mutilation of Mr. Clay's letters, making him say what he does not say. That James K. Polk is a slaveholder no one pretends to deny. It is useless to invent circumstances of special atrocity to connect with such slaveholding. No Whig has done it, though the lies in relation to Mr. Clay's slaveholding in the Locofoco papers have been as plenty as blackberries.

The affidavit of Mr. McKinney, showing the origin of this "Roorback's Tour," follows:

This is to certify that on or about the 19th day of August, 1844, Wm. Linn, Esq., called on me with an article purporting to be an extract from Roorback's Tour through the Western and Southern States, requesting me to copy the same and hand it to the editor of the Chronicle for publication, stating as a reason for this request, that there was a Locofoco printer in that office who was acquainted with his chirography. I complied with his request, without the slightest suspicion that it was not a genuine extract from a veritable book.

DANIEL MCKINNEY.

Subscribed and sworn the 27th day of September, 1844, before me, C. G. HEATH, J. P.

MORE LOCOFOCO FORGERY.

The Harrisburgh Union, the chief Locofoco organ in this state, has just concocted another most infamous falsehood. The Roorback forgery being exploded, another must be gotten up to aid in the desperate game of forcing Polk upon the people. This forgery is thus exposed by the New York Courier and Enquirer:

GROSS AND INFAMOUS FORGERY AND CALUMNY.—The following flagrant forgery is from the "Union," a Locofoco paper published at Harrisburgh, and it seems to us that its simple publication is all that can be necessary to arouse one universal burst of indignation throughout the country. It is well known to our readers that the Free Trade men in England have recently raised immense sums for the purpose of employing it in putting down the manufacturing interests in the United States, and that these enormous funds *have* already been so employed. Large amounts of money have been expended in printing and distributing tracts, in the payment of agents and in other instrumentalities for putting down our tariff, and as the readiest means of effecting these objects, the election of Polk to the Presidency has of course become a darling object with these dispensers of British Gold, and with that object in view, there is not the slightest doubt that vast disbursements have been made, and the means provided for a great many more, for the same unholy purpose. This impudent and nefarious interference by aliens with our elections, has been exposed, and severely animadverted on by ourselves and by our brethren of the press, and we dare say will continue to be exposed and denounced in still stronger language; but in the meantime in order to avert if possible, the consequences of these infamous proceedings from themselves, the Locofocos have commenced their scoundrel attempts to divert the public attention from their own acts, by means of the grossest perversion and the most palpable and direct forgery. This Pennsylvania print has had the shameless effrontery to lead off. A very few words are all that can be necessary to show its profligacy. The reader will recollect, that the large funds raised in England were for the propagation of *Free Trade and anti Tariff principles*—this, the graceless Pennsylvanian has made to read, "FOR THE ASSUMPTION OF STATE DEBTS BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT!" And assuming that HENRY CLAY is favorable to that measure—which assumption of itself is grossly false—he goes on to say that the money is raised to promote Mr CLAY's election. The list of subscribers to this Free Trade and anti-Tariff fund, he changes into *list of subscribers for an Assumption Fund!*

This it is intended, no doubt to publish all over the country, and with the expectation we suppose, that a great many of the people of Pennsylvania will believe the stupid and slanderous falsehood and *forgery*. But we have already said more than we intended, and more than is necessary to fill every American reader with deep disgust and loathing for the villany, the deep and damning villany that could be guilty of such an act. We shall undoubtedly feel the disposition to recur hereafter to the foul transaction, but we will do no more at present than simply lay the Locofoco forgery before our readers, with all its glaring grandeur of capitals and other extra typographical embellishments:

AN ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT JAMES K. POLK FOR THE PRESIDENCY, THRO' BRITISH INTERFERENCE!

FARMERS AND WORKINGMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA!

READ, READ, READ.

BRITISH GOLD

to the amount of nearly HALF A MILLION of Dollars has been subscribed by the Brokers and Stock Jobbers of England, and sent to this country by the steamer Britania, to assist in the

ASSUMPTION OF STATE DEBTS!

by the General Government of the United States, by means of which infamous measure these British Lordlings expect to benefit themselves INDIVIDUALLY to the amount of *ONE HUNDRED MILLION OF DOLLARS!* although it would entail upon us a NATIONAL DEBT, from which our latest posterity would not recover.

HENRY CLAY's well known adhesion to this ruinous measure, meets the approbation of all the English Stock-jobbers, and hence it is that *Featherstonhaugh* and all other British Writers are so loud in their praises of the "Ashland" bargainer. They know that Henry Clay is the ASSUMPTION CANDIDATE, and by contributing THEIR MONEY TO AID THE WORK, they hope ultimately to realize GIGANTIC FORTUNES, AT OUR EXPENSE! Hence we find that in Cheapside st. (LONDON) alone TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS were raised in a short time, and that at an ASSUMPTION meeting held in England, Mr. Murray read a list of subscriptions already received—the announcement of the respective sums being received, (says an English paper) "WITH LOUD AND HEARTY CHEERING by the audience."

Then follows the list of subscribers, and the comments of the editors, dressed up in flaming capitals, making altogether, one of the most astounding political forgeries on record. American citizens, mark the signs of the times! What must be the character of the party which resorts to such unhallowed means to secure its success? What but disaster and ruin to the country can attend an administration foisted upon the nation by such men. Beware in time.

[From the National Intelligencer.

A LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

ASHLAND, Sept. 23, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Since my nomination at Baltimore in May last, by the Whig Convention, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, I have received many letters propounding to me questions on public affairs, and others may have been addressed to me which I never received. To most of those which have reached me I have replied; but to some I have not, because either the subjects of which they treated were such as that, in respect of them, my opinions, I thought, had been sufficiently promulgated, or that they did not possess, in my judgment, sufficient importance to require an answer from me. I desire now to say to the public, through you, that, considering the near approach of the Presidential election, I shall henceforward respectfully decline to transmit for publication any letters from me in answer to inquiries upon public matters.

After my nomination, I doubted the propriety, as I still do, of answering any letters upon new questions of public policy. One who may be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation, if elected, ought to enter upon the discharge of the high duties connected with that office with his mind open and uncommitted upon all new questions which may arise in the course of its administration, and ready to avail himself of all the lights which he may derive from his Cabinet, from Congress, and, above all, from the public opinion.

If, in advance, he should commit himself to individuals, who may think proper to address him, he may deprive the public and himself of the benefit of those great guides.—Entertaining this view, it was my intention, after my nomination, to decline answering for publication all questions that might be propounded to me. But, on further reflection, it appeared to me that if I imposed this silence upon myself, I might, contrary to the uniform tenor of my life, seem to be unwilling frankly and fearlessly to submit my opinions to the public judgment. I therefore so far deviated from my first purpose, as to respond to letters addressed to me, making inquiries in regard to subjects which had been much agitated. Of the answers which I so transmitted, some were intended exclusively for the satisfaction of my correspondents, without any expectation on my part of their being deemed worthy of publication. In regard to those which have been presented to the public, misconceptions and erroneous constructions have been given to some of them which I think they did not authorize, or which, at all events, were contrary to my intentions.

In announcing my determination to permit no other letters to be drawn from me on public affairs, I think it right to avail myself of the occasion to correct the erroneous interpretation of one or two of those which I had previously written. In April last I addressed to you, from Raleigh, a letter in respect to the proposed treaty annexing Texas to the United States, and I have since addressed two letters to Alabama upon the same subject. Most unwarranted allegations have been made that those letters are inconsistent with each other, and, to make it out, particular phrases or expressions have been torn from their context, and a meaning attributed to me which I never entertained.

I wish now distinctly to say that there is not a feeling, a sentiment, or an opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter to which I do not adhere. I am decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. I think it would be dishonorable, might involve them in war, would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and, if all these objections were removed, could not be effected, according to any information I possess, upon just and admissible conditions.

It was not my intention, in either of the two letters which I addressed to Alabama, to express any contrary opinion. Representations had been made to me that I was considered as inflexibly opposed to the annexation of Texas under any circumstances; and that my opposition was so extreme that I would not waive it, even if there were a general consent to the measure by all the States of the Union. I replied, in my first letter to Alabama, that personally I had no objection to annexation. I thought that my meaning was sufficiently obvious, that I had no personal, private, or individual motives for opposing, as I have none for espousing the measure, my judgment being altogether influenced by general and political considerations, which have ever been the guide of my public conduct.

In my second letter to Alabama, assuming that the annexation of Texas might be accomplished without national dishonor, without war, with the general consent of the States of the Union, and upon fair and reasonable terms, I stated that I should be glad to see it. I did not suppose that it was possible I could be misunderstood. I imagined every body would comprehend me as intending that, whatever might be my particular views and opinions, I should be happy to see what the whole nation might concur in desiring under the conditions stated. Nothing was further from my purpose than to intimate any change of opinion as long as any considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy should continue to stand out in opposition to the annexation of Texas.

In all three of my letters upon the subject of Texas, I stated that annexation was inadmissable except upon fair and reasonable terms, if every other objection were removed. In a speech which I addressed to the Senate of the United States more than three years ago, I avowed my opposition, for the reasons there stated, to the assumption, by the General Government, of the debts of the several states. It was hardly, therefore, to be presumed that I could be in favor of assuming the unascertained debt of a foreign State, with which we have no fraternal ties, and whose bad faith or violation of its engagements can bring no reproaches upon us.

Having thus, gentlemen, made the apology which I intended, for my omission to answer any letters of inquiry upon public affairs which I may have received, announced my purpose to decline henceforward transmitting answers for publication to any such letters that I may hereafter receive, and vindicated some of those which I have forwarded against the erroneous constructions to which they have been exposed, I have accomplished the purpose of this note, and remain, respectfully your obedient servant. H. CLAY.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON.

The Liberty Party and the Sabbath.

We see by accounts in our exchange papers that this "Bible politics" party is desecrating the Sabbath by holding political meetings on that day in the adjoining States—an experiment not ventured on in our vicinity, we believe, since Mr. Birney lectured at Roxbury, last fall, on the Sabbath. Thus we have noticed that in Vermont they have recently held several such meetings on that day, and we see by the Utica (3d party) press, notices of such meetings having been and to be held in the state of N. York Alvan Stewart, their candidate for Governor, writes—"I reached home on Saturday night, 3d inst., and *next morning*, 13 miles to Trenton, and held two delightful meetings in the grove."

Mr. Stewart is advertised in the same paper to speak "at Unadilla Forks, SABBATH, the 1st of September, at 11 A. M., and East Winfield, Sabbath evening of the same day." Meetings are also advertised of that party, in the same paper as follows:

Canandaigua, SUNDAY, Sep 1.
Whitesboro, on SUNDAY, Sep 1.
Butternuts, Saturday and Sunday, 7 and 8
Milford Centre, Sat'y and SUNDAY, 14 & 15
Middlefield Cen., Sat'y & SUNDAY, 21 & 22
Plainfield, Saturday and SUNDAY, 27 & 29.

We see also that the State Committee calls upon the county Committees to transmit their county nominations to them "as early as the 1st *of September*," which day also happened to fall on the Sabbath. This, it should be remembered, is the "party of purity," and of "Bible politics," which is thus engaged upon the Sabbath day."—*Essex Register.*

THE TARIFF.—Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr. addressed his party at Bangor in a labored speech, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"The tariff, gentlemen, is a system which makes the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Yes, gentlemen, I will give you an illustration—*this tariff is the very system that raised Abbott Lawrence* FROM A POOR BOY *to be worth his millions of dollars.*"

Manufactures in Pennsylvania.

We have received a copy of an address on the subject of the Tariff by Thomas Williams, Esq., of Pittsburgh. It was written at the suggestion of the Clay Clubs of Allegheny and Pittsburg, is able and instructive, and reflects much credit on its author. We learn from it that the annual product of the manufacturing industry of Pennsylvania in 1840 was estimated at upwards of forty-four millions, and of this the article of iron alone was computed in 1842 at 19,804,930. There were at that time in Pennsylvania 210 furnaces, 177 forges, rolling mills &c, producing 178,371 tons, and employing 16,664 persons, with families amounting to 82,350 in all nearly 100,000; consuming 2,450,531 bushels of grain, and 10,380,396 pounds of beef and pork, valued at $2,660,443, and of hay and straw $485,000; making a total of $3,154,443, without including smaller articles.

Mr. Williams says it has been ascertained from the late Census that there were in the United States in 1840, 791,545 persons employed in manufactures and the mechanic arts. Allowing to each of these a family of three individuals only, we have 3,166,180 persons dependant for their subsistence upon this branch of industry. Each of these persons, it is calculated, will consume, of the products of the soil, not less than twelve and a half cents worth per day, making for the whole year $144 456,962. By the like computation, the iron business alone, allowing one more individual to a family, because it employs none others than able bodied men, would consume of the breadstuffs of the farmer alone, $11,726,720 per annum.

The address abounds with valuable facts and eloquent passages, and deserves to be widely circulated.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

We learn from the Louisville Journal that the Naval commission, consisting of Capt. ROUSSEAU, Commander ADAMS, and Lieutenant JOHNSON, have just secured the titles for the site of the navy yard at Memphis, and the titles have been forwarded for the approval of the Government. The whole cost of the site was $20,000, the city of Memphis liberally contributing its interest in the commons in front of the city.—The Commissioners have devised a plan for the works, and should the whole be completed, according to the plan, the effect from the river will be very fine.

The Boston Courier, referring to the intelligence recently received of the deaths of Messrs. Clark and Upshur, Pursers in the U. S. Navy, says:—"Some time since there were 16,000 applications on the file in the Department for the birth of Purser, and if the Secretary of the Navy omits to fill the present vacancies immediately, that there will be in a short time as many more—so great a desire pervades the hearts of our citizens to sactifice their own ease and well-being to the good of our country."

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 5, 1844

The Great Whig Convention in Philadelphia.

Not a single Philadelphia paper, of Wednesday last, reached us this morning. Why this happened we cannot tell, unless because we were particularly anxious to receive them, on account of the great Whig Convention of the day before. A friend, however, who left the city on Wednesday morning, called upon us last evening, and politely favored us with the Daily Chronicle, a neutral paper, from which we extract the following account of the glorious affair:

WHIG CELEBRATION.—The great Whig Procession and meeting yesterday must have equalled the most sanguine expectations of every ardent Whig. Never, within our recollection, have we beheld such a political demonstration. We say this without any reference to party—for in our business relations, we do not care for Whigs, Democrats, or Natives; and we are convinced that men of all parties who saw the sight will agree with us, that it was really and truly, an immense affair. The weather was delightfully pleasant—not too warm nor too cold—the streets perfectly dry, but free from dust, the rain of Saturday and Sunday having left them as clean and comfortable as could have been desired. At an early hour in the morning the bustle and din of preparation gave evidence of a holiday, such an one as is usual on a national festive day.—Stores were closed, workshops were deserted, and every body appeared to be either partaking in the ceremonies or looking at the procession, as it moved along. To pretend an estimate of the number in the parad would be invidious in us—the only correct mode was to count them; but so great was the crowds on the side-walks and streets, that although we attempted it, we failed, and must, therefore, content ourselves with a report of the procession, as it appeared.

We were in Baltimore at the great Whig Ratification Convention, but that of yesterday was as far superior to it as it was to an ordinary political gathering. The ladies along the line crowding windows, door-ways, steps, and every available spot from which a view could be had, added much to the beauty of the scene; and their cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and flags, and throwing wreaths, boquets, and other floral ornaments, appeared to stimulate those in the procession. The streets were adorned with flags of all descriptions hung from the tops of houses, and from lines pendant from opposite streets. In many places the show of ladies was greater than we ever beheld. As the procession moved along, shouts from the people on the side-walks, tops of houses, awning posts, and windows, rent the air, and when General Joseph Markle, the Whig candidate for Governor, mounted on a spirited white horse, his head uncovered, approached, the enthusiasm was tremendous. Every one seemed pleased to do reverence to a noble son of Pennsylvania. The procession was two hours and twelve minutes passing one point—which might have been shortened, but for delays occasioned by the unwieldy vehicles, about fifteen or twenty minutes. The many operations of mechanical and artistic professions surpassed any other political demonstration ever had in this city. We cannot here enumerate them, and must refer the reader to the report which we annex.

[Here follows a lengthy account of the various delegations, banners, &c.]

The head of the procession reached the meeting ground about 3 o'clock. The spot selected was admirably adapted to the occasion, and the arrangements well made and sustained.—At about one hundred and fifty yards from the road from which the procession approached, there was a gradual ascent of the ground, at the foot of which was the commodious stage erected for the speakers, facing the hill. Upon this rise of ground, stood the greatest concourse of people ever gathered together in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The view from the stage was truly imposing. Thousands upon thousands of eager and enthusiastic listeners, pressing forward from all sides, to hear the words of their distinguished guest, and every now and then sending up a peal of deafening buzzas, presented a sight seldom equalled. The view from the top of the hill was equally imposing. The plain below was literally covered with cars and vehicles, flags waving, banners glittering, and horsemen galloping in all directions. The order of proceedings on the ground, were opened about half an hour after the head of the procession arrived. The front of the stage was occupied by Gen. Markle, the Hon John Sergeant, and the Chief Marshal, with his principal aids. The Hon. John Sergeant was introduced to the meeting, and delivered an excellent and appropriate speech. While he was speaking, the Hon Daniel Webster arrived, and Mr. Sergeant giving way, introduced Mr. Webster to the meeting, who was loudly cheered by the crowd. His speech was confined, principally, to those Whig doctrines, in which Pennsylvania is peculiarly interested.

Dudley Sheldon, Esq. of New York, followed Mr. Webster, in a brilliant and eloquent speech.

On another part of the ground, E. Joy Morris, Esq., addressed the vast assemblage. He was followed by the Hon. James Cooper, of Pa, Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., and John Richards, Esq., of Reading.

In the evening, a mass meeting, (or many mass meetings,) was held in the vicinity of Penn Square, at Broad and Market streets.—Most of the houses in the neighborhood were brilliantly illuminated, and the proceedings were of a magnificent character. Eight speakers were addressing different gatherings at one time. Among them, were some of the ablest in the country. At 10 o'clock, night, when we left, the crowd continued, and several gentlemen were addressing them. The Drummond light was in use, and the scene was truly beautiful.

JAMES K. POLK AND THE TARIFF.

The shameful disregard of truth of those Locofoco speakers and presses which claim James K. Polk as a friend of Protection, will sooner or later bring down upon those men engaged in it, the scorn of the whole community. It cannot be otherwise.—Truth will prevail. The public cannot always be kept in the dark. The Locofoco speakers in this city who have tried to gull and deceive the people on this subject, will repent when it is too late. The assurance of these men is beyond all parallel.—We have been informed that a celebrated lawyer, who has been visiting the northern counties lately, said in a speech, with all the appearance of the utmost sincerity, "that it was now admitted on all hands that Mr. Polk was sound on the Tariff,—that the Whigs now admitted this—that Mr. Clay was opposed to Protection, and Mr. Polk for it!" And yet this man pretends to claim credit as a man of veracity!

Mr. Clayton, in a speech delivered in Delaware, on the 26th of September, alludes to the conduct of the Locofoco speakers and papers in scorching terms. We take two or three extracts, and we commend them to the attention of the Locofoco orators here.

There are two falsehoods current with the enemies of the Tariff, which, though often refuted, it is necessary again to expose. The first of these is, that the Whigs are in favor of *prohibitory* duties. Mr. Clay has over and over again, in all his public speeches, repudiated a prohibitory Tariff. If there be a Whig in the nation who is in favor of duties amounting to prohibition on foreign articles, I do not know him. The second misrepresentation is, that James K. Polk is in favor of our Protective Policy. This is now known by ALL WHO CIRCULATE IT to be a FALSEHOOD, and SHAME WILL SOON OVERTAKE ALL WHO HAVE GIVEN THAT FALSEHOOD UTTERANCE."

* * * * *

The "traveling orators" from other parts, who have visited this state, and the infamous newspaper editors, who have propagated the wilful falsehood that James K. Polk is friendly to protection, will receive a sufficient castigation in the editorials of their own party organ, the "Pennsylvania Statesman." I will not assume the task of chastising them for their baseness, and I gladly wash my hands of that dirty business. (Immense cheering.)

* * * * *

But falsehood, with many of our political opponents, is now the order of the day. Perhaps the world never before exhibited more disgraceful spectacles of *reckless mendacity* for political purposes. I have been diverted by the attacks made at two different parts of the country on a speech I delivered at Wilmington on the subject of the Tariff. By one writer I was assailed because I had not represented Mr. Polk as a friend of the Protective Policy; while by another writer it was distinctly claimed that Mr. Polk was opposed to the Protective Tariff, and he censured the Whig party, and especially Mr. Clay, for passing the Protective Tariff of 1842 (Laughter.) Yet notwithstanding this little *discrepancy*, both these writers were equally hot for Polk and Dallas! I have been attacked for having voted in the United States Senate against the Tariff acts both of 1824 and 1842, though the assailants probably knew as well as you do, that I went into the Senate of the United States for the first time on the 4th of March, 1829, and resigned my seat in that body in December 1836, and that I have never been in it since.—(Cheers.) In this connexion let me also advert to a trick of the trade of certain political newspapers and orators who assail Whig members of Congress for voting against the proposition of Mr. Wright, of New York, and others, who proposed to raise the duty on *coarse wool*, which is now only taxed with a revenue duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem, when costing not more than 7 cents per pound.—This is represented as a Whig vote against protection to wool. This coarse wool is brought from South America, and is used in the manufacture of carpets and the coarsest woollen fabrics. Wool of this kind is not produced by our farmers; yet it is necessarily used, with ours, in these manufactures; and without it our own wool could not be successfully used in the construction of these fabrics. A duty upon it, as far from protecting, would only tax the manufactures and injure the American wool-grower; and that was the very object of many who voted *for* it.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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Five lines or less, One year,		$6 00
" " "	Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 8, 1844.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.—We understand that several persons who had obtained fraudulent naturalization papers returned them yesterday. We are glad public attention has been turned to these matters, and we hope no pains will be spared to ferret out and punish frauds.

The Post puts a false gloss upon the design of the Whigs in appointing Committees to attend at the Polls. The Whigs design to throw no obstruction in the way of any lawful vote; neither do they design to demand any man's naturalization papers; but they design to challenge the vote of every man they deem to have been fraudulently naturalized; and if they have evidence against him, to have him arrested on the spot. The only design is to guard the polls from frauds, and it is surprising any party in America should desire to frustrate so laudable an object.

The Discussion in Birmingham.

A discussion came off in Birmingham, on last Saturday, between Thos. Williams and Wilson McCandless, Esqs. The discussion was conducted in a gentlemanly manner, on both sides. Mr. Williams opened the discussion with a speech of one hour, in which he most ably and eloquently proved from incontestible documents, that Mr. Polk was hostile to the Protective policy, and to the Tariff of 1842, and that the Locofoco party, as a party, has always been opposed to Protection, and is pledged to overthrow it. No unprejudiced man could have heard Mr. Williams without being convinced by his arguments and proof. Near the close of his speech, he took up the Distribution scheme, and ably advocated that great Whig measure.

Mr. McCandless then spoke for an hour. He did not attempt to overthrow one single argument offered by Mr. Williams in relation to Mr. Polk's Anti-tariff sentiments, or the Anti-tariff sentiments of the Baltimore Convent on. He launched out against the Compromise at once, and by quotations from speeches, &c., of 1833, tried to prove that Mr. Clay had abandoned protection. He did not seem to see or care, that every argument he used militated as much against Mr. Polk as Mr. Clay. After he got through with this he tried to prove that the United States had no right to distribute the proceeds of lands beyond the Mississippi, and then sat down.

Mr. Williams then arose, and in a most scorching and convincing speech took up Mr. McCandless's arguments, one by one, and refuted them in a most triumphant manner. He ably defended Mr. Clay from the attacks of Mr. McCandless, and poured the torrents of his wit and sarcasm upon Mr. Polk and the Locofoco party without measure. He spoke for one hour. Mr. McCandless then rose to reply, but, as it was late we were compelled to leave.

This debate has established Mr. Williams' character as a ready and able debater. But it should be recollected that he had the advantage of Mr. McC. in having the best side of the argument. Mr. McC. could not defend Mr. Polk, because he is indefensible, but we think he ought to have magnanimity enough to acknowledge it. Mr. McC. is a fine fellow, and we were sorry to see him put up to be badgered in defending so hopeless a cause. He found the coon could not be skinned, while poor Polk was absolutely flayed alive. We hope soon to see Mr. McCandless engaged in a better cause.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

THE NEWS has had a most melancholy effect upon our Loco friends. On Saturday all who did not see or hear the news on our Bulletin Board, were running about in ecstacies. "We have carried Maryland"—"Maryland is ours"—"hurrah for Maryland!" And the Whigs had to endure their twiting, which they did with most exemplary patience The Coons lay snug in their holes, knowing a thing or two. But yesterday, how changed! The Coons were out fat, sleek and hearty, with the tip of their thumbs on the tip of their noses, and their four digits waving gracefully in the air. The Locos made awful facial gestures. Their former merry countenances were elongated to an extent which was alarming and truly distressing. We thought of carrying a rule to measure some of them, but on reflection forebore to add to the excruciating weight of distress which was so saddening. Poor fellows, every other one appeared to have a dreadful toothache.

Natrualization—Judge Grier's Opinion.

The following are the decisions of Judge Grier, in two cases of Naturalization submitted to him yesterday.

In the matter of ROBERT STEWART who applied for naturalization—and had been absent out of the United States one year in Cuba, within the last five years—it was ruled by the Court, that he could not be naturalized. That the act of Congress of 3d March 1813 is peremtory that the five years residence next preceding his admission should have been continued, without having been absent out of the territory of the United States during said five years. R. C. GRIER.

The case of R. Stuart was decided after full argument by Messrs. McCandless and Thos. Hamilton for Stuart, and Knox and Williams, contra, and is therefore not an *ex-parte* decision.

It was also decided by Judge Grier, that the man who vouches need not be a citizen of the United States, and that the law only required one voucher.

It was also decided by Judge Grier, that under the act of May 26, 1842, an alien applying for naturalization—because he has come into the U. S under 18, must declare on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the Court, that for three years next preceding it has been the bona fide intention of such alien to become a citizen of the U. S.

In this case the alien only declared on his own oath, that it was his intention for three years to become a citizen—but could not prove by any other person but himself that for three years next preceding it had been the bona fide intention of such alien to become a citizen of the United States. Judge Grier, therefore rejected him.

☞ MORE LOCOFOCO RASCALITY.—The United States Gazette of Thursday last has the following:

"A most contemptible Forgery."

We learn that a most infamous fraud has been detected. Some Locofocos have caused a great number of tickets to be printed, with the name of Joseph A. Markle as the candidate for Governor. The Whig candidate for Governor is Joseph Markle.

A gentleman called at the office where these tickets were being printed, and saw many thousands of them, and learned that a large quantity had already been sent into the First District.

The Bible Question—Liberty Party.

The editor of the Spirit of Liberty says he wishes it understood that the Liberty party are not responsible for his views on the Bible question, and admits he does not speak the voice of the party. We are glad to hear it is. We should be sorry to see the Liberty party taking the untenable ground of Mr. Shunk on this important question. We drew our inference in regard to the party from the Herald of Cincinnati and the Liberty paper here. We shall be glad to learn that our inference is erroneous.

☞ The Whigs flung the Stripes and Stars to the breeze yesterday to celebrate the triumph of American principles. The city looked beautiful.

☞ Georgia and Arkansas voted yesterday. We look for a good account from the latter State. The Locos have 2 tickets in the field and abuse each other outrageously. Dr. Chapman, the Whig candidate for Governor, ran two opponents off the field, and at last dates was stumping it triumphantly through the State.

From the Uniontown Democrat.

LATE AND IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. JOSEPH MARKLE.

Read the following glorious letter just received from Gen JOSEPH MARKLE, written by him at Somerset, just before starting on his journey east. It will be perused at this time with no ordinary interest and satisfaction. On every great question of public policy, the brave veteran is thoroughly orthodox. He goes FOR a Protective Tariff and the Distribution of the Public Lands, and AGAINST the Assumption of the untold millions of Texas debts. The manner in which he proposes to relieve the people from burdensome taxation is plain and simple—BY MEANS OF THE PUBLIC LAND FUND—while on the other hand, SHUNK proposes NOTHING whatever, for this purpose but *Taxation*, TAXATION, TAXATION!!

Farmers and Taxpayers, choose ye which ye will have!

SOMERSET, Sept. 25, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 21st has this moment been handed to me on my way to the east. Having but a few minutes to devote to it, my reply must be brief but it shall be explicit.

To your first interrogatory, I answer—I am in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States;

Because I believe from the terms of the deeds of cession, that the States on the payment of the revolutionary war debt in 1832, acquired a just right to the public lands or their proceeds;

Because I believe that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States is the only thing that can secure a permanent tariff, and prevent the repeal or reduction of the present excellent tariff of 1842, which is now restoring our State and National prosperity.

And above all, because I believe that her distributive share of the public lands, viz: 109 millions of acres, or its proceeds, is the only thing that can relieve the people of Pennsylvania from the load of taxation that now oppresses them, and discharge their present enormous debt of $42,000,000, increasing by the addition of about two millions a year of compound interest.

The U. S. Treasury has now a surplus revenue of 10 or 12 millions, threatening the destruction of the tariff. Why not distribute it among the States and thus save the tariff, and save the people from taxation?

To your second question I answer thus—

I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States, because it would be a violation of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, a friendly power;

Because it would greatly increase our present debt by assuming that of Texas;

Because it would involve our country in a war to extend the dominion of slavery and increase the power of the anti-tariff states to vote down our protective Tariff, and thereby ruin our country.

To your third and fourth questions I answer: That I *am*, and always have been in favor of the "protective policy;" regarding it as essential to the prosperity of the whole Union, but to no part more important than the state of Pennsylvania. With her great mineral and manufacturing resources, her vast agricultural capabilities, her extensive internal improvements, her investments in manufactures and her heavy debt, nothing but an efficient protective Tariff can save her and make her people prosperous and happy.

The reasons Mr. Polk assigns for opposing distribution, are the very reasons why I go for it, namely, because it would favor and save our Protective Tariff by absorbing the surplus revenue and appropriating it to the relief of the States.

Hoping these hasty and brief answers may prove satisfactory.

I am respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

JOSEPH MARKLE.

To Messrs Z LUDINGTON, J. M AUSTIN and ANDREW BYERS.

A LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

Below will be found a letter from Mr. Clay, written previous to his letter to the editor of the National Intelligencer. It is on the same subject with the late letter to those Editors That letter together with this, places Mr. Clay in a position on the subject of Annexation, which must be satisfactory to every unprejudiced and honest man. They place him before the people, beyond all effort at misrepresentation, as the ANTI-ANNEXATION CANDIDATE! Every opponent of the extension of Slavery, by the Annexation of Tenas, can vote for Mr. Clay with the firm assurance that so far as his vote is concerned he is doing all he can to prevent so great an evil. And every man who votes for Mr. Polk, votes directly for the extension of slavery and Annexation, and every man who votes for Mr. Birney, fails to use the power placed in his hands for the prevention of the extension of slavery and Annexation, and is therefore accountable to God, his country and his conscience, for a refusal to discharge a solemn duty. All who vote for Mr. Clay, vote *against* Annexation—all who vote for Polk or Birney vote *for* Annexation, together with war, dishonor, &c., either directly or indirectly.—Let every man seriously consider this matter, and see to it that he does not lay ground, by his refusal to vote for Mr. Clay, for future unpleasant reflections.

The following letter, addressed to E. Atwater, Esq, of Portage Co. Ohio, we cut from the Ravenna (Ohio) Star.

ASHLAND, Sept. 18, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your favor of the 9th inst, and appreciate and thank you for the friendly motives which prompted it. I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in saying that I adhere to every feeling feeling sentiment, and opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter upon the subject of the Annexation of Texas, and that it was far from my intention to vary in the smallest degree from them by either of my two letters addressed to Alabama It is only by a gross perversion of their contents that any discrepancy with the Raleigh letter is made out. It was my purpose, among other things to say in my Alabama letters that I had no private or individual motives to object to Annexation; that my objections were founded altogether upon *public* and *political* considerations; and that if the United States by *common consent* desired Annexation, and it could be effected *without national dishonor, without war*, and *upon just terms, I should be glad to see the people of the United States gratified; These letters were* written in consequence of statements at the South being boldly put forth that I would stand out in opposition to Annexation although the whole people of the United States might desire it. Parts of paragraphs and expressions in my Alabama letters have been torn from the context, and a color attempted to be given to my meaning which I never intended. Some of our opponents are consantly treating me with the greatest unfairness. They have gone the length even of forging for me language which I never used, and of garbling and shamefully perverting that which I did employ.

I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't.

H. CLAY.

EDGAR ATWATER, Esq.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The results of the Maryland election are of the most cheering character. Notwithstanding the fraudulent and desperate conduct of the Locofocos of Baltimore, our friends have carried the State most gloriously. The very fact of our having succeeded so well, notwithstanding these frauds, is the very best guarantee of future victory. The Whigs of Baltimore will ferret out these frauds, and put a stop to further rascalities. The American of Saturday says:

THE FINAL RETURNS from all parts of the State confirm the general results announced in yesterday's American. The majority for Col. PRATT, the Whig gubernatorial candidate, is 544 The belief is general that if the election had been conducted in the city of Baltimore as fairly as it was carried on in the Counties, the Locofoco majority in the city would probably have been nothing. It was the uncommon and most extraordinary demonstration made in this city, by which the vote of our opponents was so unnaturally swelled, that has reduced Col. Pratt's majority throughout the State so far below the expected standard.

But it is a great victory which has been achieved. The State never showed herself more thoroughly Whig. A majority of *forty* in the House of Delegates; a majority of *nine* in the Senate; a Whig Governor, the first that has been elected since the Executive has been chosen by the people—all show not only a large gain over last year, but also exhibit an array of Whig strength which is permanent and invincible. A Senator of the United States for six years from the fourth of March next is secured. The ascendancy of the Whigs in our State Senate for six years is placed beyond hazard For all these attainments we have abundant cause of rejoicing. The ardor and enthusiasm with which the late contest was waged are rising higher and growing stronger; nor will there be any abatement of either until the great object for which we have all been striving shall have been gained.

The Whigs of Maryland are now looking eagerly for the November election, when they will have an opportunity to demonstrate the real strength of their vote for Henry Clay. To that important crisis all eyes are turned. As it approaches the excitement and interest of the struggle will increase—heightened as it will be by the confidence of the success of Whig principles.

☞ The following address of the Whig State Central Committee has been issued, and I will meet an answering chord in the heart of every Pennsylvania Whig, and of every Whig in the Union:

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MARYLAND,

TO THE

WHIGS OF THE UNION.

We send you glad tidings from Maryland. We have realized our hopes, and fulfilled our promise to you by the election of a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature. THOMAS G. PRATT, our candidate for Governor, is elected by a decisive majority, and to the Legislature we have elected members from seventeen counties out of twenty, composing the State.

In addition to the great triumph of redeeming the Executive of the State from the dominion of Locofocoism, to which it has been subject for now six years, we have secured the following result in the Legislature:

	Whig.	Locofoco.
Senate,	15	6
House of Delegates,	61	21
	76	27

Whig majority on joint ballot, 49 votes.

Securing the election of a WHIG U. S. SENATOR

This victory has been achieved in a contest characterised by obstacles such as the Whigs of Maryland have never before had to encounter, and which, for the honor of our State, we hope we shall never again have to contend with. The election, everywhere, beyond the confines of the City of Baltimore, has been conducted in a manner which satisfies the most sanguine friends of the Whig cause. The questions at issue have been fully discussed by them, and the people have spoken their sentiments *through the Ballot Box, with an honorable* and enlightened appreciation of the great interests involved in the election. Our opponents have exerted their utmost strength, and have been most signally defeated.

In the City of Baltimore the contest has been one of peculiar virulence, and it has been sustained, on the part of our adversaries, we regret to say, by efforts which will neither redound to the honor nor to the future strength of their party. This city has been the point upon which the exertions of the enemies of the Whig cause were chiefly directed. It was obviously their plan to secure a majority here which should outweigh the expected successes of the Whigs of the counties. All the means that money, personal endeavor, diligent misrepresentation, promised favor, flattery, or foreign interposition could supply, were at their command. Under the combined operation of these agencies our opponents have won the city. They owe their success alone to an inglorious dexterity in the practice of those arts by which the popular voice is suppressed and the popular will overthrown.

The largest vote ever taken in the city of Baltimore heretofore was that which was cast in October, last year, upon the occasion of the Mayor's election. The whole number then polled was 14,898. Of these the Whig vote was 7,600; that of our opponents 7,298. The vote cast in the recent election amounted to 17,185, of which 7,968 were cast by the Whigs, and 9,190 by the other party, showing an increase of Whig votes to the amount of 368, and of opponent votes to the amount of 1,892 This statement speaks for itself. We have no hesitation in expressing our belief that of these 1,892 votes, full 1,300 were falsely and surreptitiously introduced to the ballot box; that they have been the product of a skilful and diligently perpetrated fraud upon the rights of the real voters of Baltimore. Casting these aside the majority would have been for the Whig candidates, in accordance with the best estimates which we had previously been able to make of the election.

The artifices of our opponents, however, have been frustrated by the devotion of our friends throughout the State, and we can afford to take the disadvantage which the miscarriage of this city has thrown upon us. The State of Maryland is firmly and immutably planted in the Whig line, and she will assuredly increase the strength of her position in November. The battle has been already fought, and an honorable victory—the more honorable from the baffled stratagems of the enemy—has perched upon our standard. We give the results of the contest throughout the State from authentic sources of information, such as have been despatched to us in the first moments of victory Upon these full reliance may be placed. Let our brother Whigs throughout the Union confide in this communication, and imitate the example of Maryland.

JAMES HARWOOD,
WM. SCHLEY,
ISAAC MUNROE,
SAMUEL JONES, Jr.,
GEO. R RICHARDSON,
G. W. LURMAN,
W. H COLLINS,
SAMUEL H. TAGART,
PETER LEARY,
T. Y. WALSH,
THOMAS KELSO,
JOHN L CAREY,
TRUMAN CROSS,
FRANCIS BURNS,
W. H GATCHELL,
O. C. TIFFANY,
JOHN P. KENNEDY,
GEO. A. V. SPRECKELSEN,
GEO M. GILL,
ALEX MURDOCH,
W. H. D. C. WRIGHT.

"Cheer up my Lively Lads, the victory will be ours!"

TENNESSEE.

The News from this gallant state is of the most cheering character. The Republican Banner, of Sept. 30, says: "We rejoice to be able to assure our friends that TENNESSEE will not disappoint their expectations. As the day of decision approaches, the energy and enthusiasm of our people increases. From all parts of the state the intelligence is of a character to confirm this statement.

VIRGINIA.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer enters into an elaborate statement to show that Virginia will cast her vote for CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN. He says:

"I draw not my inferences from vague generalities, such as the universal enthusiasm which animates the Whig party, the perfect organization which exists amongst its members, the cordial and efficient co operation of our distinguished Senators Rives and Archer, or the popularity of our measures, especially the Tariff of 1842; but I predicate estimates upon data more precise and detailed."

After giving his details the writer thus sums up:

"I regard the vote of the State for Mr. Clay by one or two thousand as certain.

Nor will the fruits of success perish with this election. Seions will spring up. Virginia will be regenerated. Thank Almighty God, the day of her deliverance is at hand! The intelligence of the State, more especially the western portion, has been writhing and groaning under a horrible incubus for nearly twenty years. Causes, political and EDITORIAL, which have marred the beauty and crushed the power of the fairest portion of this great Confederacy are being removed, and though now every mountain and valley rings the names of CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, the effects of victory will endure when echo shall take up some other shout, so long as the Blue Mountains and the Alleghenies shall rest upon their immovable bases."

NEW YORK.

This state is now pronounced safe for Clay, by Horace Greely, of the Tribune, whose judgment in these matters, is generally dispassionate and sound In the Tribune of Thursday last, after speaking of Mr. Clay's noble letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, exposing the misrepresentations of his former letters on Annexation, Mr. Greely says:

"The cloud is lifted—the arts of misrepresentation and perversion can harm us no more—we have emerged into the clear light. NEW YORK IS SAFE! safe beyond a peradventure—and THE UNION is safe with it, as it would now be even without it. No longer can Whigs be driven from the support of their own principles and candidates by the falsehood that Mr Clay has come out for Annexation. Now New York friends of the good cause! let us pull all together for that 20,000 majority! We can if we will!

DELAWARE.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday last says:—"The news from Delaware is also cheering. We have reports in slips and by passengers, that the Whigs carried the State at the Inspectors' Election, by an aggregate majority of from 50 to 80 votes.

☞ The New York Tribune says Cassius M. Clay and Gerrit Smith will hold a Public Discussion at Syracuse, on some day to be hereafter designated, on the question—'Ought sincere opponents of Slavery to cast their votes for James G. Birney for next President?' Mr. Smith of course takes the affirmative.

We are glad to learn from the Baltimore American that some of the fraudulent voters have already been arrested, and we hope many more will be, and that an example will be made of them. The American of Saturday says:

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—A number of persons were yesterday arrested by the officers of the city Police, charged with having voted illegally at the election in this city on Wednesday last, Their names were Christopher Armstrong, who, for two years previous to the election, had been a resident of Baltimore county, where he had permanently located himself, and who is charged with having voted in the 9th Ward. William Weire, a resident of Port Deposite, which place he left but three weeks since. He is said to have voted in the second ward. John Edwards, who claimed a residence in this city, but was charged with having voted in more than one ward, and who said he only voted THREE times. Walter Hughes, charged with having voted in both the First and Third Wards; and Joseph Bevan, who belonged to Port Deposite and was charged with having voted in the First Ward.

They were all committed to jail by Justice Schaeffer, *in default of security* for their appearance at Baltimore city court on Monday next to answer. Thomas Ryland was also arrested, charged with having voted in the 9th ward, he being a native of Pennsylvania. Under a particular section of the act of Assembly he was fined $20 and costs by Justice Schaefer.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

LIBERATION OF DANIEL O'CONNEL—PEVCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND MOROCCO—BUSINESS GOOD—THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND—DECLINE IN COTTON—SETTLEMENT OF THE TAHITI QUESTION—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

By the arrival of the fast steamer "Caledonia," at Boston, on Thursday, after a passage of 13½ days, we are in possession of London and Liverpool dates to 19th ult. inclusive. The intelligence, as will be seen, is important, but happily, of a pacific character.

France and Morocco.—The war between France and Morocco is at an end. The Sultan has given way, and dreading the power he has provoked, sues for terms. The telegraphic despatches transmitted by the Prince de Joinville from Tangier on the 10th inst, state that

"The Moorish government has demanded peace. The fleet arrived at Tangier this day. The Governor of the town came on board to renew his demand. Our conditions have signified and accepted, and the treaty signed. During the day the Consulate General has been re-established, and its flag saluted by the town. Orders to cease all hostility, and to leave the island of Mogador, will be despatched this afternoon."

This intelligence, which has been most favorably received in France, has been also gratefully received in England, as it will prevent any possible chance of a collision between the two countries.

The agent to Floyd's committee mentions a loss sustained by the French navy—

"The Greenland, one of the largest of the French war-steamers, was totally lost on the West coast of Morocco, on some rocks about three leagues from Larache, on the 25th instant."

England and France.—It is gratifying to announce that all apprehension of a collision between us and our neighbors is at an end. The Tahiti question has been settled after a fashion; the wounded feelings of the Missionary Consul, Mr. Pritchard, is to be healed by a present of francs, and the French officer who maltreated him is censured, but hardly disgraced. This mode of settling the quarrel is not palatable to many fiery persons on either side of the straits of Dover; but sensible men of both countries will regard it as a practical mode of getting rid of a trumpery quarrel. Louis Philippe, it is now definitively fixed, is to pay a visit to his Royal Sister of England in the beginning of the ensuing month, in company with Guizot, and, it is even said, Marshal Bugeaud.—European Times.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—The Spanish papers confirm the report that Morocco had acceded to all the demands of Spain, and had even granted terms more liberal than were exacted. Mr. H. L. Bulwer; who had paid two visits to Tangier, is understood to have made some successful endeavors to settle differences which Sweden, Denmark, and other powers had with Morocco.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Queen and Prince Albert left London on Monday, the 19th instant, for Dundee, in the steam yacht Prince Albert, accompanied by the leading members of the Court, where they arrived on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to Blair Atholl. The queen received a hearty cheer when she left the Thames, and an equally hearty greeting on her landing in Scotland.

THE TAHITI QUESTION SETTLED.—After long denying the fact, the Paris papers admit that the Tahiti question between the French and English Government is settled. The Courier Francais states that 25,000 francs will be the amount of the compensation offered to Mr. Pritchard for the outrage inflicted upon him by M. D'Aubigny. Captain Cruat has succeeded to the rank of Captaine de Vasseau of the first class.

FRANCE.—The Municipal Council of Toulon have made great preparations to receive the Prince de Joinville in triumph on his expected return to France; having voted 20,000 francs for the purpose, besides 500 francs to be given to the widow of each sailor from Toulon killed at Tangier or Mogador. The Prince is looked for in Paris about the 15th instant. There is a talk that he will be made Lord High Admiral of France; a post filled, in 1270, by Florent de Varennes, and last borne by the Duc D'Angouleme.

The constitutionel contradicts the rumour that Adb-el-Kader bad been taken prisioner by the army of Morrocco.

Paris letters of Thursday state that the Government had arrived at a decision respecting the Polytechnic School, unobjectionable, yet destroying the Scholars' power to meddle in any future popular movement. Government propose to remove the establishment out of Paris, and to place it in the environs, but beyond the fortifications; and are in treaty for the chateau of the late M. Lafitte, at Maisons for the purposes of the institution; which is to be re-organized and re-established.

IRELAND.

THE LIBERATION OF O'CONNELL.—PUBLIC FEELING IN IRELAND.

"The excitemeat in Dublin, when it became known that the House of Lords had reversed the judgment of the Irish court, was intense. Great crowds has assembled on Kingston pier. The packet arrived before five o'clock; some repeated, intelligent, and noble man. (Cheer on cheer.) And if I were a Pennsylvanian, as you are Pennsylvanians, there is no man in the whole Commonwealth to whom I would so soon give my vote or with whom I would entrust the destinies of my State (Cheers.) And I pray God, that at the next election you will all do your duty. (Tremendous cheering)

Tennessee Politics.

Extract from a letter dated at Prestonville, Tennessee, Sept. 25, 1844, to a manufacturing house in this city

"As you have alluded to the politics of your state, I will subjoin a few words on the politics of Tennessee. We have an arduous task to perform here; not only our strong partiality for the 'Old Hero,' but the consequent prejudice against his opponent to be overcome, but the Southern Free trade theory to be combatted. We vainly thought as Gen. Jackson had done some things well, that as he could fight it well, he could govern the State well Sorely, indeed, have we had to repent our delusion, but reason is assuming her throne, and order and good government will follow in her train. The enemy may well be said to be reduced to a forlorn hope, when they resort to such instruments as *James K Polk* to carry out their designs; perhaps they had no hopes of succeeding with Jemmy, but as they owed Tennessee a small grudge for the rebukes we had given the foundling of the Baltimore Convention, they would try us on our State pride, and with the Hermitage thunder and Texas humbug, endeavor so to revolutionize the State as to obtain a Loco Legislature and thereby make a *Senator* of *Jemmy*, but all these wise schemes will be frustrated and our majority of '44 will exceed that of '40."

Respectfully, yours.

From the Wellsburgh (Va.) Transcript.

MORE TESTIMONY.

The following correspondence has been placed in our hands for publication. We cheerfully copy it, because it bears honorable testimony to the good moral character of Mr. Clay, and utterly refutes the many and base slanders now in circulation among his revilers and calumniators.

Wherever Mr. Campbell is known, and his fame as a minister of the Gospel is almost coextensive with the Union, full faith and credit will be given to his evidence, and no man who regards his own reputation will be found to call it in question.

BROOKFIELD, O., Sept. 17, 1844.

DEAR SIR—I trust you will not condemn my motive in addressing you, when I state my object to be, to obtain some information respecting the private morals of the Hon. Henry Clay, the present Whig candidate for the Presidency.

There are many persons in this vicinity, some of whom are men of good standing in society, who look upon that gentleman as a common gambler, Sabbath breaker, profane swearer, &c.

Knowing that Mr. Clay was chosen to preside at a Theological discussion which took place last winter, at Lexington, Ky., between yourself and Mr. Rice, I thought it probable you would have some knowledge of Mr. Clay's morality.

Will you please inform me for my own benefit and the benfit of a few personal friends, whether you consider the statements that are made charging Mr. Clay as above, true or false.

I pledge myself no public use will be made of your answer without your special permission.

If however you are satisfied that Mr. Clay has been misrepresented, and are willing to use your influence to correct erroneous opinions respecting his character please signify your willingness to have your answer made public.

Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

ALEX A. ADAMS, Sec'y.
Clay Club, Brookfield, Ohio

A. CAMPBELL, Bethany, Va.

BETHANY, September 30th, 1844

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor received this morning, I hasten to say that although at no time I take an active part in the party politics of our country and scarcely feel at liberty to talk upon the subject in times of very great excitement like the present; still when called upon to perform an act of justice to a fellow citizen, and especially to one to whom our country has been so long and so deeply indebted for various and numerous important services, I cannot refuse to state what I myself know of him in reference to his general character at home, especially when through the violence of party politics, that character has been very generally assailed.

My personal acquaintance with Mr. Clay, though of several years standing, has not indeed been of the most intimate kind. True, I have been in his company at Washington city, as well as in Kentucky. I have seen him at home in his own house, and in the houses of his neighbors, and better still, I have seen him frequently at church, not only while presiding over our recent discussion, but before and since that event and almost on every visit to Lexington for some years past, I have seen him amongst my hearers, and certainly a more attentive and interested auditor I have not noticed in the public assemblies on the Lord's day than Mr. Clay.

I have also conversed with him on the subject of Christianity and have heard him speak of it in the most respectful and reverential style. Indeed, not only myself but others present on some occasions have thought that Mr. Clay was almost persuaded to be a Christian. As for the report of his being a common gambler, no one I presume believes it. And, as for "Sabbath breaking" and "profane swearing," never having seen or heard Mr. Clay sin in either of these respects, I can only say that if so, I know it not. I may however add that his neighbors and intimate acquaintances in and about Lexington, whom I have frequently heard speak of him, gave him no such character, so far as has at any time reached my ears. If taking the name of God in vain, be profane swearing, and if conversing about wordly things on the Lord's day be Sabbath breaking, I have yet to learn whether we have ever had either a President of the United States, or any distinguished statesman absolutely innocent of these vices

Having recently been called upon from various sources to give my opinion of Mr. Clay's moral character; it being reported that I should have said that I saw him engaged in card playing and in some other matters not very creditable, for which there is not the slightest foundation; should you think that these statements, though made in direct reply to your enquiries, and for your own eyes, of sufficient importance, I certainly could not feel myself justified in withholding my assent to their publication, in any form you may judge most expedient.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. CAMPBELL.

Mr. ALEX'R. A. ADAMS, Sec'y
Clay Club, Brookfield, Ohio.

Liberty men of Ohio, who have been seduced from Whig ranks, hear!—The mask thrown off!—James G. Birney nominated for Representative by the Locofocos of Michigan!!!

We received, by last evening's mail, a letter from the Chairman of the Clay Club of Pontiac, Michigan, conveying the intelligence that JAMES G BIRNEY, the Liberty Candidate for President of the United States, has been nominated for Representative to the State Legislature by the Locofoco party of Saginaw county, where he now resides The intelligence, extraordinary, unlooked for as it may be, comes to us fully and amply authenticated, leaving not a particle of room for doubt or cavil. The mask that has concealed a Locofoco is at length thrown off. The alliance between the old opponents of the Whigs of the country, and the leader of the Liberty party, has been completed. The peculiar friends of the South, the willing instruments of Southern Annexationists, the advocates and defenders of the Slave power, a party whose watchword is "*Annexation*," immediate, "regardless of consequences," has opened its arms to and proclaimed its confidence in James G. Birney, as a suitable Representative of Locofocoism, by nominating him for a responsible post! Those who know the man, the Locofoco party of his own neighborhood, in his immediate presence, have thus disclosed the true position and feelings of one who has been honored by a nomination for the Presidency, from those who have numbered thousands at the polls in almost every northern State! What say *Whig* Abolitionists to this extraordinary combination and union? Are they ready to seal and sanction it by their votes? In view of the solemn responsibilities that rest on them, and the importance of the consequences that may flow from their action, we ask if there can be one in the State of Ohio, who will lend himself to promote the success of the Southern Annexationists? Can Whigs vote for a man who is identified with and laboring for the success of the Locofoco party, while they are casting their votes for him?

The letter from Pontiac, conveying the intelligence recorded above, is dated the 30th ult, but was not received until last evening. We have put it forth at the earliest moment. We would that it were possible to place it before every Abolitionist in the State of Ohio. But it is not. We can only say to those whose eyes it may reach, the facts are before you. It is for you, Whig Abolitionists, to proclaim at the ballot box a deliberate, enlightened and conscientious verdict. We bide the result.—*Ohio State Journal.*

We add the following extract of a letter in the Detroit Advertiser, the writer of which the editors say "is a gentleman of intelligence and character, whose statements may be relied upon."

The Locofocos of Saginaw held their convention on Saturday, and strange to tell James G. Birney received the nomination to represent Saginaw county in the State Legislature. Will the Liberty men now doubt that he is working into the hands of the Locofocos? They cannot say he had no agency in the matter on account of his being absent, for I have it in my power to prove that he was consulted before he left, and was pleased with the idea.

Connect the fact that Mr. Birney has received a nomination from the Locofocos with the fact of his first marriage into the Marshall family, and a person of ordinary capacity can account for his inveterate hostility to Henry Clay. Yours, &c.,

A. P. DAVIS.

Flint, Sept. 30, 1844.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 9, 1844.

* THE EMBODIMENT.

Our readers may remember a most atrocious typographical caricature, representing the figure of a man, which was formed by an array of tipes, uttering the most infamous calumnies concerning Mr. Clay.

The Richmond Whig re-publishes this "embodiment," as it is called by its vile author, Amos Kendall, with these remarks:

TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY!—Among the Documents with which the country is flooded, under the original frank of Wm. Wilkins, Secretary of War, who transmits them to Clubs and Committees, by whom they are distributed among the People, is one surmounted by a cut of Henry Clay, typographically executed! A word to the *gentlemen* of the Democratic Party! To *all* of that party in whose breasts are not extinguished by party passion, the principles of a gentleman, the feelings of a man, and the Charity of a Christian! Are you not then *ashamed* of the party which finds it necessary to employ such means as THIS to sustain its falling fortunes—which appeals by such infamous expedients to the passions of the ignorant and the malevolence of the vile! Can you but detest the spirit which conceived, and the unblushing disregard of all truth which perpetrated, this infamous production! Do you not believe in your souls that the guilty wretch, and his hardly less guilty aiders, abettors and distributors of his diabolical malice, would descend to any baseness which they might deem productive?

Mr. Secretary Wilkins ought to be made to answer for his outrageous abuse of the franking privilege. In an *Executive officer*, a head of a Department, it is an intolerable intrusion and criminal interference with the freedom of Elections—IT IS DEGRADING THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF WAR, and reducing the officer to the level of the author of the caricature.

The Wm. Wilkins who thus abuses his position as a high officer of the Government, and forfeits every claim to be treated with courtesy, is one of those soft-handed, civily spoken demagogues, whom the National Intelligencer, we remember, spoke of when he was elected a year or two ago to Congress, as being more acceptable, if an opponent was to be elected, than one less polished and refined. We said then what we now repeat, that of all men the least to be trusted, the most plausible in demeanor and profligate in action are these "gentlemen Jacobins," who affect the company of the very men whom, in their vile Locofoco harangues and in obedience to their unscrupulous Locofoco associates, they constantly denounce as enemies to, and oppressors of, the poor.

There is but one course for gentlemen towards all such pestilential, silken demagogues: leave them to their party associates.—*N. Y. Amer.*

GREAT MASS MEETING AT VALLEY FORGE.

The Whigs held a most glorious Convention at the classic ground of Valley Forge, on Thursday last. There were 15,000 persons present, 8,000 of whom were mounted. Mr Webster made one of his splendid efforts. We will give copious extracts from this speech hereafter, near the close he thus spoke of Gen. Markle:

One word more—though I do not intend to canvass the merits of the respective candidates—I may be allowed to say that I had, a few days ago, the honor and pleasure of making the acquaintance of General Markle; and whether he be elected Governor of this Commonwealth or not—or whatever betides him or me in after life, I am very glad to know him. (Loud cheering.) He is a frank, open-hearted, intelligent, and noble man. (Cheer on cheer.) And if I were a Pennsylvanian, as you are Pennsylvanians, there is no man in the whole Commonwealth to whom I would so soon give my vote or with whom I would entrust the destinies of my State (Cheers.) And I pray God, that at the next election you will all do your duty. (Tremendous cheering)

The Rochester Democrat states that James G. Birney, the Abolition candidate for President, has come out against a *protective* Tariff, and also against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. There are many abolitionists who are in favor of a Tariff, and who are directly interested in the continuance of the protective policy. By voting for Birney, they vote for one opposed to this great measure.—*Boston Atlas.*

Mr. Birney was a passenger on board the *Great Western*, from Detroit, last Wednesday. On the way down politics as usual formed the chief subject of conversation, and Mr. Birney was solicited to give an exposition of his views. He readily consented, and made a long address in the course of which he took occasion to express his opinions in regard to Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay. Conceding that his own election was entirely out of the question, he did not hesitate to avow his preference for

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

CLAY ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

Districts.

1 Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia.
2 John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.
3 John D. Nunestiel, Philadelphia.
4 John S. Littell, Germantown, Philadelphia county.
5 Benjamin Prick, Limerick P. O., Montgomery co.
6 Eleazer T. M'Dowell, Doylestown, Bucks county.
7 Samuel Shafer, Chester county.
8 William Hiester, New Holland, Lancaster county.
9 John S. Hiester, Reading, Berks county.
10 Alex. E. Brown, Easton, Northampton county.
11 Jonathan J. Slocum, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county.
12 Henry Drinker, Montrose, Susquehanna county.
13 Ner Middleswarth, Union county.
14 John Killinger, Anville, Lebanon county.
15 Daniel M. Smyser, Gettysburgh, Adams county.
16 Frederick Watts, Carlisle, Cumberland county.
17 James Mathers, Mifflintown, Juniata county.
18 Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset, Somerset county.
19 Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford, Bedford county.
20 John L. Gow, Washington, Washington county.
21 Andrew W. Loomis, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county.
22 James M. Power, Greenville, Mercer county.
23 William A. Irvine, Irvine, Warren county.
24 Benjamin Hartshorn, Carwensville, Clearfield co.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION.

	—1840— PRESIDENT.		—1844— GOVERNOR.	
	Harrison	V. Buren	Markle	Shunk
1st Ward,	422	190	423	244
2d Ward,	377	190	357	201
3d Ward,	423	330	441	432
4th Ward,	371	194	340	216
5th Ward,	309	207	304	186
1st Ward,	305	113	304	153
2d Ward,	129	69	184	91
3d Ward,	273	105	298	167
4th Ward,	285	177	359	247
Birmingham Borough	123	95	160	145
Lawrenceville Borough	53	63	62	74
Pitt township	368	216	459	328
Peebles	253	85	281	106
Wilkins	303	88	297	111
Plum	199	142	266	169
Versailles	131	101	153	157
Elizabeth	404	205	425	249
Jefferson	231	85	215	115
Mifflin	165	155	143	139
Up. St. Clair	229	157	181	161
Lo. St. Clair	312	211	300	300
Baldwin*	—	—	143	74
Robinson	122	138	132	142
Fayette	228	185	229	225
Findlay	111	157	99	159
Moon	72	130	65	163
Ohio	183	65	186	94
Franklin	77	77	81	96
Reserve	132	58	79	62
Manchester†	—	—	59	62
Ross	126	109	148	117
Pine	146	115	128	98
West Deer	89	18	166	34
East Deer	211	117	259	106
Indiana	275	136	222	149
Sharpsburgh‖	—	—	63	28
Total	7620	4573	8056	5835
	4573		5835	
Harrison's maj.	3047	Markle's maj.	2221	

*Baldwin, a new township formed out of parts taken from Jefferson, Mifflin and the two St. Clairs.

†Manchester, is a district formed out of parts of Reserve township.

‖Sharpsburgh, a new district taken from Indiana.

Thus it will be seen that our majority for Markle is 826 less than for Harrison. The whole vote in the county is 13,891

Whole vote in November, 1840, 12,193

Increase vote, 1,698

Of this increase the Whigs have 436, and the Locofocos have 1262! We have polled our Harrison vote and 436 over, while our opponents have polled 1262 more votes than for Van Buren. The largest part of this increased vote is from naturalized citizens, of which our opponents always have far the largest share. Considering the difficulties we have had to contend with, having this large increased foreign vote thrown upon us, we consider Allegheny county has done nobly. If the other counties, where the same difficulties are not in the way, have done as well, the State has gone for General Markle.

Our whole county ticket is elected by about 2000 majority, and the majority for the sale of the Main Line is about the same.

The Liberty, or Abolition, vote will be, for Governor, about 300 in the county. This vote has nearly altogether been taken off of us.

Allegheny is sound to the core, and will make a glorious demonstration in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen in November.

The above vote is not official, but it will not vary much from this result.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

We give below all the returns received up to 11 o'clock last night If we receive any more before we go to press we will insert the majorities in our table.

BEAVER COUNTY.—Markle's majority 614. This is a very considerable falling off from Harrison's majority in 1840.

BUTLER.—This county gives 154 maj. for Markle.

MERCER gives about 300 majority for Shunk, and the Liberty vote is about 1000. This has nearly all come off the Antimasonic and Whig party.

WESTMORELAND.—Reported majority for Shunk in this county 1843. The actual result will not probably vary much from this.

ARMSTRONG.—Shunk has 544 majority in this county. McKennon, Loco, for Congress, has 300, and Bigler, Loco, for Senate, has 508. Buffington, Whig, for Congress, runs largely ahead of his ticket.

FAYETTE.—Shunk's majority in this county is about 530. Cleavenger, Loco, is 452 ahead of Stewart, Whig, for Congress. An extract of a letter says— 'The Whigs increased their vote astonishingly—but the increase of the Locofocos is beyond all precedent, and almost unaccountable. We still consider Stewart safe."

GREENE.—Shunk's majority is 828. Cleavenger over Stewart 930.

WASHINGTON.—This county gives Shunk a majority of 46. Hopkins, Loco. is about 200 ahead of Ewing, Whig, for Congress. Beaver will secure Ewing's election. Melay, Whig, and Reeder, Loco, are elected to the Assembly. The remainder of the Locofoco ticket elected by about 40 or 50 majority. An extract of a letter says—"Lemoyne has fallen off every where—the Loco Liberty men all voted the *Loco* ticket, while the Whig Liberty men all voted the *Liberty* ticket. Won't this open the eyes of Whig Liberty men."

P. S. 12 o'clock.—SOMERSET.—The way-bill of the Eastern Stage has 134 majority for Markle.

OHIO ELECTION.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Tod, Locofoco candidate for Governor, has 24 majority. This county gave 72 majority for Shannon in 1842. The Whigs have their whole Assembly ticket—four members.

COLUMBIANA.—This county is reported to have given Tod 630 majority It gave 659 for Shannon 1840.—These returns look favorable for the Whigs.

A Word to the Whigs.

Well, one battle has been fought, and the indications are, that unless the eastern part of the State has done better than the west, the Locofocos have carried their Governor by a small majority. Allegheny has done nobly. We have fought every inch of ground with the zeal and perseverance our principles are calculated to inspire, and although we have not carried our majority of 40, yet we have proven incontestibly that Allegheny is thoroughly a Whig county. We have had an immense increase of the vote of naturalized citizens, which almost all goes to Locofocoism, to contend against, and yet we have counted our majority by *thousands*. As citizens of Allegheny, therefore, we have abundant cause of gratulation.

Admitting the State has gone against us by a small majority, which is not absolutely certain, still we have no cause to despair of regenerating our old Commonwealth, long cursed with the iron rule of Locofocoism. We may have lost the State, and may still carry it in November by a handsome majority. We struggle not for the mere supremacy of men, or of party, considered as such, but for principles and measures. These principles we believe to be founded on truth and justice, and that they are essentially necessary to the prosperity and happiness of our nation. We should never therefore despair, or lag in our efforts. If we do fail in this contest, let us rally anew for the contest in November, and resolve, trusting in the rectitude of our intentions, and the strength

our principles, *to conquer!*

That we may succeed, let us lose no time, let us not despair of convincing our misguided fellow-citizens of the error of their course. Let us prove to them—and we have the facts to do it with, that the success of Mr. Polk will be not only detrimental, but *disastrous* to Pennsylvania interests. Let us do our duty in laying the light before them, and therefore rid ourselves of all responsibility.

We have some very important information to lay before the people of this State, for their sober consideration and if we can reach them with this knowledge, we doubt not they will cast their vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Let us see that they have this information, and have it speedily.

Whig principles perish not, and Whigs should never yield. We may be conquered to-day, but like the immortal Whigs of the Revolution, we will rally with fresh hopes and firm determination to the contest to-morrow. The truth will finally conquer. Though men may be long blinded by the mere name of "Democrat," while it has lost the substance, and become a wolf in sheep's clothing, and though they may be deceived by the falsehoods and deceptions of party leaders and demagogues, still the truth will finally prevail. Under this impression, and with this firm reliance to stimulate to noble deeds, let the Whigs of Pennsylvania rally anew for the contest in November. There is no doubt that we have done much in this campaign towards shaking the iron rule of Locofocoism. The tyrant is already trembling for his supremacy. "*One fire more and the day is ours!*"

We hope that means will be immediately taken to rally our forces in ward, and town, and city meetings, and that we shall prosecute the remainder of the Presidential campaign with renewed vigor, and with the confidence of prospective success.

Come, Whigs, arouse ye! Lay not off your armor. Lose no time in useless regrets. Give not way to ignoble fears. Rally to the rescue of Pennsylvania, and with Whig principles, and Harry of the West for a leader, we will win the day. We know we can carry Mr. Clay without Pennsylvania, but we want our State to have a share in the honor, and we can conquer if we will.—"*One fire more, boys, and the day is ours!*"

☞The Spirit of Liberty, or those who write for it, display a wonderful zeal in looking up whatever the editor of this paper has written for year's past. We feel duly honored that our poor opinions and sayings are deemed matters of so much importance. Among other things, the last paper contains several extracts in relation to Native Americanism, and the following sentiment is quoted with a sort of triumph as if the antiquarian who caters for that paper thought he had found great spoil:

"We have always considered it was the glory of "America that she was the home of the oppressed "of all nations; and we trust this glory will never depart from her. With *judicious* naturalization laws, "*faithfully* administered, no danger can arise from "this source sufficient to counterbalance its general "benefits to man, and none which cannot be overcome by the preponderating influence of an *intelligent native population.*"

The caterer of the Liberty organ seems to think there is some sentiment in this extract with which we now disagree. So far from this we assure him we glory in the sentiments here exp essed. May the day never come when this land will *not* be the asylum of the oppre sed of all nations! But that it may be an asylum we must gard our liberties by by "*judicious* naturalization laws," and we must take care that they are "*faithfully* administered." This is as important to all naturalized citizens, and to all who intend to make this their home, and the home of their children, as to Native Americans. All true Americans and lovers of rational liberty and free toleration are alike interested.

We agree in sentiment with the New York American Republican Party as lately expressed in their addres. We are not unwilling to see foreigners come among us and enjoy our privileges.—We have no disposition whatever to proscribe them from the full and free exercise of all the privileges and advantages of our common country which we ourselves enjoy; nor do we hold any desire to do violence to any of the civil or religious rights "which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them to" on the contrary, we are willing and anxious that all the blessings of our institutions, the full protection of our laws and the favors of our political compact, shall be as fully, fairly, and freely extended to those of foreign birth, as to the native born. We are content that all the avenues to wealth, prosperity, and happiness, shall be as widely and clearly opened to them as to us; and that the individual rights, relations and obligations of our social community shall be as kindly and scrupulously observed between foreigner and native, as between natives themselves.

All we ask is that the door to our *political* privileges shall be shut upon the foreigner, until that, by such equaintance with our language, manners, customs, and especially with our tolerant and liberal civil and religious institutions, he may be prepared properly to exercise his privileges so as to *preserve* and not *endanger*, those very institutions which make this land the asylum of the oppressed. This must be done by "Judicious naturalization laws" "faithfully administered." The length of time to which the term of probation should be extended must be adjudged by the circumstances of the country, and the aspect of the times. Five years may have been a judicious term formerly, and may be very injudicious now. This is for the people to judge.

DELAWARE ELECTION.—The primary election in Delaware, on Tuesday, resulted in favor of the Whigs, although it had been reported and published that the Democrats had succeeded by some 50 majority. The actual state of the polls is—

Kent County, Whig majority	147
New Castle Co., " "	93
	240
Sussex County, Dem. majority	210
Whig majority in the State	30

We learn from a gentleman who left Delaware yesterday that the vote of Sussex must not be considered as a test of the strength of the two parties. It had been agreed upon by Whigs and Democrats to let the election of Inspector go by default—but the Democrats turned out in full strength—hence the majority.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

From the Detroit Advertiser, October 7.

THE COALITION CONFIRMED.

We have ample confirmation of the nomination of JAMES G. BIRNEY for Representative by the Locofocos of Saginaw County, and that it was done with his consent and approbation, previously obtained. Both are establi hed facts.

1. The North Star, of October 3d, published at Saginaw, now before us, contains the official proceedings of the Locofoco County Convention, signed "A Miller, Ch'n," and "T. M. Waters, Sec'y." These proceedings give the ticket nominated, all of them Locofocos and at the head "for Representative JAMES G. BIRNEY." Among the other nominees are Gardner D. Williams, for associate Judge, W. L. P. Little, for County Clerk, Albert Miller for Judge of Probate, all thorough-going Locofocos.

2d. We have also the following extract from a business letter received by a mercantile firm in this City from a gentleman of the first respectability in Saginaw:

"JAMES G. BIRNEY is nominated by the Democrats or Locos of this County for their candidate in the ensuing election for the Legislature. Mr. BIRNEY solicited the nomination, and when the meeting of delegates was convened the gentleman to whon he had stated his desire for such nomination, stated to the meeting that "MR. BIRNEY had told him he was a Lemocrat in principle, and WOULD, IF ELECTED, SUPPORh DEMOCRATIC MEN AND MEASURES."

SAGINAW, SEPT. 3.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

The following extract from Mr. Webster's speech at Valley Forge, Pa., on Thursday last, will be read with deep interest.

We are on the eve of a general election, in which the people are to choose a President and Vice President of the United States: It is the great action of man in carrying on his own plan of self-government! But the circumstances connected with this election render it peculiarly interesting, and of more importance than any Presidential election has ever been! There are two candidates in the field—Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, and Mr POLK, of Tennessee. I shall speak of them both with the respect to which their character and position entitle them; and at the same time with that freedom and candor which ought to be observed in discussing the merits of public men, especially those who are candidates for the highest office in the gift of the people.

Mr. CLAY has been before the country for a long period—nearly 40 years—over 30 years he has taken a leading and highly important part in the public affairs of this country—he is acknowledged to be a man of singular and almost universal talent—he has had great experience in the administration of almost all our public affairs—he has served for many years with wonderful judgment and ability, in both Houses of Congress—of one of which he performed the arduous and difficult duties of its presiding officer, with unexampled skill and satisfaction—he has performed most important services to his country of a diplomatic character, as the representative of this government in Europe, at one of the most trying periods of its history, and most ably conducted to a satisfactory conclusion a very delicate and troublesome negotiation—he has exercised the duties of the Department of State with consummate and unexampled ability? He is a man of frankness and honor—of unquestioned talent and ability, and a man of noble and generous bearing! [Repeated and enthusiastic cheering frequently interrupted Mr. Webster during the above remarks on Mr. Clay, and continued for some minutes.]

Mr. Polk is a much younger man than Mr. Clay. He is a very respectable man in private life—he has been in Congress—was once Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and once Governor of the State of Tennessee. [Laughter.]

Such are the candidates before the country for its choice; and it will not be invidious to say that in point of character and talent, and standing before the country and the world, there is no sort of comparison between the two men. [Cheers.]

It is for the people to choose between them. And if they prefer one who is secondary to one who is first rate, such preferences can only be ascribed to one of two causes. If they prefer Mr. Polk to Mr. Clay, it will be either because so strong is party attachment that they will vote for any man that may be nominated by their party, independent of any other consideration whatever; or it will be because his measures, principles, and opinions are such as they approve; whilst the measures, principles, and opinions of Mr Clay are such as they do not approve.

I suppose that the existence of parties in a republican government cannot be avoided; and to a certain extent perhaps the existence of parties may exercise a wholesome, restraining, and necessary influence upon the rulers under such form of government. But I still think that, when party spirit carries men so far, that they will not inquire into the men and measures that are placed before them for their sanction and support, but will only inquire to what party they belong—that is a state of things which is dangerous to the stability—the perpetuity of a free government. [Cheers]

It has been said that party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. And this is true. Because of all inventions dangerous to liberty—of all inventions calculated to subvert the free institutions and popular forms of Government—of all the inventions calculated to supply a bandage to bind the eyes of man, the invention of party and party spirit, is the most effectual And I will ask you all to talk to your neighbors—to reason with them—to ask them the question—and you will find when you come to bring them to it, that they purpose giving their votes to Mr. Polk, because Mr. Polk is of their party, and Mr. Clay is of the other party.—[Cheers and cries of "That's too true."] Because you will find it true when you come to ask them, if many who propose to vote for Mr Polk do not desire to see all his policy defeated. This is very evident, because we find men, many of the leading men of our opponent's party, and many of them connected with the public press, have publicly expressed themselves dissatisfied with the nomination—and they have issued their manifestos to that effect, wherein they advise the people to do as they intend to do, that is, support Mr. Polk for the Presidency, but support those men for members of Congress that will defeat his policy.—[Laughter and cheers.]

Now, I do not suppose that our free Government could long be supported by such a miserable crooked policy as this. [Cheers. To elect Mr. Polk to the office of Chief Magistrate of this country, and at the same time to give him a Congress that shall defeat his policy. [Laughter and cheers.] To elect him to an office wherein he is to be the guardian of the whole people—an office that has been filled by Washington—and an office that we had hoped always to see filled by men of Washington's principles, if not of his virtues—to select and elect a man to fill this office, and then to put him under guardianship in order to defeat his measures. (Roars of laughter and much applause.)

The case is a solemn one. It addresses itself to the conscience of every man, to see that he does not support, in any way, a man as candidate for the Presidency whose whole course of policy and opinions he is utterly opposed to And it comes to this: is there such a sense of the great duty which they owe to their fellow men, to their children, and to generations yet unborn—such a sense of the necessity of preserving unimpaired the benefits and efficiency of our free, our noble institutions—such a sense of the deep responsibility that rests on them at this important crisis,—such a sense of patriotism and integrity, that men will prefer their country to their party in the coming contest, or not? (Loud cheers, and cries of "There is, Mr. Webster, there is.")

I believe it (Cheers.) And to take the other hypothesis,—if those who vote for Mr. Polk do not do it under the stimulus of party feeling, then it must be that they vote for him because they are opposed to Mr. Clay's principles. They may be supposed to say, "It is true that Mr. Clay is the most distinguished son of America, it is true that he has rendered infinitely more important services to his country than Mr Polk—it is true that the country regards him with far more favor than his opponent—still his measures and principles, as he has avowed them, incline us to elect an inferior man, because we like the principles of the latter better, and believe that they will be more beneficial to the country. [Laughter.] Very well. If that case be made out, then you and I, and all Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, are bound to take Mr. Polk. (Laughter.)—Because, if we suppose and believe; that his principles and his measures will support our principles and our interests, and the interests of the country, and that Mr. Clay's principles and measures will not support our principles and our interests and the interests of the country, then we are bound to take the second best. [Laughter and shouts of "hear."]

And this leads us directly to the inquiry, what are the measures, principles, and opinions of the one and of the other, as submitted to the consideration and judgment of the American people. Now, gentlemen, there would be a stop to all republican government—a dead halt made by those who desire to see the prosperity of free institutions,—if we were to give up this first great principle; that electors are inquisitive enough to desire to know the opinions and sentiments of those whom they may elect to rule over them—intelligence enough to be enabled thoroughly to analyze those opinions and those sentiments—and then talent and candour enough to make the proper application of the knowledge thus acquired.—If this great principle be given up, then the substratum of popular governments falls to the ground. [Cheers.] I believe that there is intelligence enough to do this, and integrity enough to choose those whose principles are best calculated to effect the great objects which we all have in view. [Cheers]

There are two leading questions for our consideration in the very important contest before us. One is the protective system. This subject has been so ably and thoroughly discussed before you by men much more able to do so than I am, that it is not necessary I should dwell upon it here. It is a favorite measure with you—with us at home—and with all of our party. We deem it a most necessary measure—one that cannot under any circumstances be dispensed with—as being necessary to the comfort—necessary to the happiness—the prosperity of all—and vitally necessary to the support and security of our institutions. [Much cheering.]

This brings us at once to the inquiry, what are the opinions which these two candidates hold upon this protective question; and it leads us first to ask what are Mr. Polk's sentiments thereon.

This is easily answered. It is notorious that when Mr. Polk was nominated, it was on account of his direct hostility to the Tariff of 1842. I had supposed that there was not a man in the Union—not a man who could read a newspaper, or was possessed of ordinary intelligence, who did not understand—who did not know—who was not morally certain that Mr. Polk was put forth as a strong uncompromising Anti-Tariff man—a warm friend and advocate of Free Trade! And that he was put orth by his party on those very grounds to un against Mr. Clay! The thing was not disguised with us. All his adherents in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine avowed that he was a strong Anti-Tariff man, and declared that on that very ground they would go for him. But in course of time his friends found that this doctrine was not popular in some parts of the Union, and they therefore resolved that he should come to us not in his true but in an assumed garb. And that he who was the steady, regular, original enemy to protection, should be dressed and undressed, and undressed and dressed again, and exhibited in his new garments as a protectionist. (Shouts of laughter, in which the ladies joined.) I do not believe that Mr. Polk after undergoing such a change—I do not think that he would still possess after donning his new and for him extraordinary garments—I think that he would not have that continuity of ideas which philosophers say constitutes "personal identity."—(Shouts of laughter.) And indeed as far as I know anything of Mr. Polk, I don't believe that he'd consent to submit to any such degradation—I do not believe that he would for a moment lend himself to the perpetration of such a deception! I believe he'd scorn it! And if he were here to-day, and the question were to be put to him—to be sure he'd look sober, and he would not like to make any answer—but if he was put to it, to speak or not, under the penalty of forfeiting the good opinion of all men, he would say directly and honestly, "I am opposed to protection—I came into public life opposed to it—all my votes, speeches and public acts have been in direct hostility to it—my sentiments have undergone no change up to this hour in regard to it—and I expect to remain an uncompromising enemy to it till the day I die. (Cheers and laughter.)

This is strong language—but it is not stronger than Mr. Polk used in stating his views last year, in the general discussion and controversy with Mr. Jones, in Tennessee, when they were rival candidates for the office of Governor of that State. Tennessee had been a strong anti Tariff State, she had followed closely the lead of South Carolina on this subject. But the sentiments of the people had undergone a change; several of the most eminent men in the State thought that the tariff operated beneficially even to Tennessee, and were satisfied that it immensely benefitted the whole country and with true patriotism abandoned all sectional prejudices for the general welfare.—[Cheers.] Mr Polk remained on the old anti Tariff ground. He proposed to Mr. Jones that they should write letters to the people explaining their respective opinions, and fully discuss this great question in their approaching contest; and it is notorious that the contest was strictly tariff and anti tariff; and in which Mr. Polk came off second best. [Laughter and cheers.]

This is also rendered clear and positive by the occurrences at the Baltimore Convention where Mr Polk was nominated, and Mr Van Buren defeated. Mr. Van Buren was not much of a Tariff man, nor much of an anti tariff man, he was not much of a proslavery man, nor much of an antislavery man, nor much of a decided man in any thing or on any question. [Roars of laughter.] He was not much for Texas, and he was not much against Texas!—[Laughter.] He was not against the Tariff, nor pledged up to his knees for Texas? How did he fare? He had a majority of the votes in the Convention, and was therefore put under the ban of the two-third rule, he could not get two-thirds of the votes, and after a course of proceeding which it would not become me to characterize in appropriate terms here, he was defeated, and Mr. Polk was chosen, the thorough anti-tariff and pro-Texas man!

This is all true! It is not more true that Washington and his army were here, and that the battles of Brandywine and Germantown were fought, than that Mr. Polk was brought forward because he was anti-Tariff. [Cheers.] And if it had not been for his opposition to the Tariff and his advocacy of the Annexation of Texas, we should have never heard any more of Mr. James K. Polk of Tennessee! [Shouts of laughter and cheers.] And yet I have seen banners floating in the air in this intelligent county of Chester—banners are floating in the air, on which are inscribed:

"POLK AND DALLAS
AND THE TARIFF OF 1842!!!"

[Roars of laughter followed this, which lasted some minutes.]

Why, is there no shame in men? Mr. Polk openly avows that he is for reducing the duties on all imported goods to the level of the Compromise Act—to 20 per cent, on every thing. He says, "Down with the Tariff!" And his friends here say, "Polk and the Tariff for ever." [Laughter and cheers.] Is there no shame in men? Or do they suppose that they will be enabled to put such a veil of blindness over men's eyes, so that, if the cry be right, they will take the lead, leap where it may? If men could be misled by such means—if they could be deceived by such a miserable juggle as this, I should despair of the practicability of popular governments! If a man can thus stifle the warning voice of his conscience, if he can throw aside his integrity and patriotism—if he can forget the duty he owes to himself, his family, his country and his God, for such a shallow device as this, how can he be worthy of being a citizen of this great, free, and happy country? [Tremendous cheering.]

It becomes our duty then to expose in every way and every where, this infamous juggle—let us put it down, and put it down at once and for ever! Let us declare it a fraud and a cheat! I declare it a fraud and a cheat, and if my voice could be heard throughout the whole of this country, I would say that whoever he is—if he be a man of common knowledge, and comes to an elector of this or any other State, and says that Mr. Polk is in favor of the Tariff, that he means to cheat and defraud that elector out of the proper exercise of the elective franchise! [Cheers.] And after he has got him to go for Mr. Polk, he will turn his back on him and say "what intolerable gulls *the people* are!" [Shouts of laughter and cheers.]

If this were not a serious matter, it would be supremely ridiculous. But it is so serious a thing that it excites our deepest indignation. That men should try to get the honest votes of an honest community, for the suppor of men and for measures which they know that honest community do not desire. (Cheers.) We owe it, therefore as a duty to our neighbors, to go among them, and explain this whole matter to them, and to undeceive them, and to read Mr. Polk's declarations to them.—(Cheers.) We owe it to them as a sacred duty—we owe it to them as we are all embarked in the same bottom—(cheers) if they go down, we shall go down with them. (cheers) we can't be happy whilst they are unhappy. (Cheers.) For reason, and philosophy, and experience, and common sense, all teach that one portion of the community, cannot prosper at the expense of another portion. (cheers.) Let us by every exertion possible, by the use of calm, sober, reasoning and fair argument bring our neighbors who are of opposite opinions to ours, to see things in their proper light, and to induce them to give their support to those who are their friends and the friends of the policy they desire to see perpetuated.

I shall not go into a discussion on the Tariff here. It is well understood in this section of the country at least. And there would not be the slightest doubt in my mind of the result of the coming election in Pennsylvania, if the people could be made to understand what the issue really is. (Cheers) The Tariff policy is founded on this:—we have vast resources of natural wealth; by this, if properly protected and as a natural consequence properly and fully developed, we have the means of building up other vast sources of wealth, which will contribute not to the emolument of a few, as has been falsely asserted, but to the prosperity and lasting happiness of every class in the community. (Tremendous cheers.) We are in a situation that does not require us all to be farmers, or all lawyers, or all mechanics. There must necessarily be another class that of manufacturers and operatives. And a system which shall create a demand for labor,—which shall amply remunerate that labor—which shall thereby create such a wholesome demand for agricultural products, as to properly compensate the tiller of the ground for his toil, such a system which would enable the farmers to raise up their fine families (those families which are uniformly the pride and boast of the country,) in comfort and happiness, and enable them to prosper and preserve all that is dear to them in the world—such a system ought to be pursued and no other. (Loud cheering)

20 gross Long Camel Hair Pencils, just received and for sale by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

ALL DISGUISE THROWN OFF.

There are a few Locofoco papers who are honest enough to admit that the country is indebted to the Whig party for the present tariff. The New York Plebeianis of the number; and, in answer to an article in the Courier and Enquirer of that city, thus manfully avows the position of the Locofoco party:

"The Courier occupies a column and a half to prove that the country is indebted to the Whig party for the present tariff! Now this is a little too bad to waste so much ink and paper to prove precisely what is universally conceded. Not ten honest sensible men in the Union can be found that deny but that the present tariff is a Whig measure, out and out. The Whigs framed and passed the present tariff bill; and its evil results and its effects (if there be any) must be ascribed to them as a party. True, some few Democrats voted for it, not because they approved of it, but they gave their reasons for it, which it is not necessary now to refer to; and some few Whigs opposed it.

"But it is, as the Courier says, A PURE WHIG MEASURE; whatever protection it affords to the manufacturer is a Whig bounty. If the Merrimack and other wealthy manufacturing companies make dividends of from 20 to 40 per cent per annum, they should feel grateful to the Whigs of the last Congress, and the party that sustained them.

"If there is a Democrat in the Union who has been deceived into the belief that the present tariff is a Democratic measure, let him be undeceived; let the parentage of the present tariff be duly acknowledged; let him assist the Courier in removing all doubts as to the origin of the present INFAMOUS LAW THAT IS FAST DESTROYING THE NATION'S INDUSTRY, and if, continued, will lead to a dissolution of the Union itself.

"To the great body of the people, the laboring classes, the farmers and mechanics, the country looks for relief. The farmers have taken the matter in their own hands, and ARE DETERMINED TO ERASE FROM THE NATION'S STATUTE BOOK THE TARIFF OF 1842."

Important Document Discovered!
THE PLOT DISCLOSED!!

The Democratic Association, at Washington, have issued an Address, dated the 25th September,—time enough to reach Georgia, but as they thought too late for Ohio,—which, in an appeal to the South gives the true reason for the annexation of Texas. Here it is:

By the last census the North has 135 Representatives in Congress, and the South but 88, being a majority of 47 in favor of the North, which is still increasing at every census. The senate is still equally divided, but Wisconsin and Iowa are both to be admitted as free states; and if Florida were admitted at the same time, it would make a majority against us in the Senate. The only hope of the South, then, is in the annexation of Texas which would give the South a majority in the Senate, whilst the North maintained its preponderance in the House, and thus give effectual security to the South, and greatly tend to preserve and perpetuate the Union, which, with the growing spirit of abolition in the North, would be greatly endangered by giving to the North the unrestrained majority in both Houses of Congress. Even if Mr. Clay were not opposed to annexation, the whole Whig party of the North are, and their success would be the defeat of annexation, whatever the views of Mr. Clay might be."

This document is signed James Towles, Chairman, and C. P. Sengstach, Secretary To get a "majority in the Senate" for Slavery, is the object of Annexation! People of Ohio! this needs no comment. The Locofocos, in supporting Polk and Texas, are thus endeavoring to give the slave states a majority in the Senate! Is that the wish of the people in Ohio? Is that the object of all the labors of Democracy? —*Cin. Chron.*

Mormon Difficulties.—The officers of the steamer Monona from the upper Mississppi report, that it was said at Warsaw that Governor Ford was encamped in the vicinity of Nauvoo, with about 1500 men. All things were quiet at Nauvoo and Warsaw, but it was thought that if the Governor attempted to forcibly arrest any of the persons supposed to be concerned in the murder of the Smith's a conflict would ensue.—The Governor had sent a message to Quincy the purport of which was not known.—*St. Loui, Repulic Oct.* 1.

By the *Monona*, which arrived this morning, we have the latest intelligence from Nauvoo and Gov. Ford's army The M. left Nanvoo night before last; Gov. Ford, with the principal portion of hisforces, wasthen encamped on the outskirts of the city. Persons on board the boat distinctly heard the report of musketry and the strains of martial music, when several miles distant, on their approach to the city An express or bearer of despatches was sent down on board, the *M.* to Quincy, from his excellency; the object or nature of the message was not ascertained. The Quincy Volunteers had arrived at Nauvoo before the *M.* passed. Every effort was made on the part of the officers of the boat, while at Nauvoo, to ascertain the Governor's next movement, but without success; to their oft repeated inquiries, put to the citizens, and others, they received but one answer, which was that he was *'thar;'* well what is he going to do" the universal cry was we *don't know.*' Some of the companies had been at Nauvoo two or three days previous to the *M*'s passing. All was quiet at Warsaw, which place she left yesterday about noon. Sharp, Williams, and a portion of Joe Smith's guard at Carthage, had taken up their quarters at Churchville, on the Missouri side of the river. When the *M.* landed at Warsaw she was boarded by hundreds of anxious citizens inquiring after the news from Nauvoo.

RICH FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

83 Market street, Pittsburgh.

B. E. CONSTABLE

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has made extensive arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade, which will enable him to offer to purchasers the best and cheapest stock of

NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

in this market

B. E. C. has received and opened a large assortment of Black and colored Silks, in great variety—rich, and the newest styles;
Cashmere d'Ecosse, latest Paris style;
Paris Mouslin de Laines, newest designs;
Reps Cashmere, entirely new;
Chamelion Chusans, Tiessus;
Crape d'Cypress; Black Bombazines;
Splendid French Broche Shawls, latest importations;
Cashmere, Pompassourand Turkard, do.
Plain and embrodered Thibet, mode colors and black;
Rich new style wool Shawls;
A large stock of low price wool Shawls, in stripes, figures and plaids;
New style French prints; American do., new fall patterns, from 6¼ cents upwards;
Lupins, French Merinos, AA quality, blue, black and mode colors;
Splendid Parisian style of Bonnet Ribbons;
A large stock of rich new do., from 12½ cents upwards;
Various styles of Neck and Cap do;
Artificial Flowers;
Bigot's Kid Gloves; new style do;
Ladies' Lace Caps, newest patterns;
English Thread Lace and Edgings;
Lisle, Guipure, Ashburton and other styles of do;
Plain and figured nett for Caps, Capes and Veils;
Plain and hem-stitch Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Reviere do; Muslin Trimmings;
Blue black and colored Velvets;
Changeable Mode for Bonnets;
Black and French Olive Cloth for Ladies' Cloaks;
Figured French Merinos, for do;
Plain, figured, changeable Plaid Alpaccas;
High colored Gala Plaids, for children's wear.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

French, West of England and American Cloths;
New style Cassimeres; Vestings in great variety;
Rich Scarfs, Cravats, Suspenders, &c., &c.,

With every other article in the Dry Goods line, at the smallest possible advance from the first cost.

oct 3—wtf

Information Wanted.

☞The subscriber, a resident of York County, Pa., is anxious to know the residence of Eliza'beth Dellinger, a daughter of John Dellinger, late of York county, Pa., deceased. She left York, Pa., about twenty years ago then about two years old, and has not been heard of since. Any information respecting her would be thankfully received, and by her writing to the undersigned she may hear something to her benefit.

JOSEPH HOLLAND.

☞The editors of the west please copy, and confer a favor on an orphan. oct 3—w3t*

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,

NEAR HAGERSTOWN, MD.

THE next session of the College will commence on **Monday,** October 7th. Application for the admission of Students, or for further information, to be made to REV. JOHN B. KERFOOT, Rector.

Post office address—HAGERSTOWN, MD.

sept 12-wtl5oct.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR OCTOBER, 1844.

R. W. PINDERTER. T. S. CLARKE. J. MARSHALL.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3¾@4
Pearls ..... @4¼
Scorchings ..... 3¾@3¾
Salcratus ..... 4¼@5
Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ..... @6.00
Common ..... @5.00
Axes—₱ dozen.
Holmes' ..... @12.00
Mann's ..... 13.00@14.00
Anchors—₱ lb.
Juniata ..... 7 @8
Axles—₱ lb
Axles ..... 8 @9
Batting—₱ lb.
Super or ..... 9 @12½
Common ..... @ 9
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2.62½@2.70
Small size ..... @ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... @27
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 50.00@55.00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1.12½@1.62
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... @4.00
Black Oak ..... @3.00
Hemlock ..... 2.50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... @ —
From wagon ..... @ 4½
Cotton—₱ lb.
Tenn'ee & Alabam 7 @ 8
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... @12

THE LIBERTY PARTY--THE BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

A writer in the Post, who signs himself Q., squirms dreadfully under our remarks concerning the Spirit of Liberty and the Bible in Common Schools. He says it is an "egregious slander" to say that "Liberty man subscribe to the sentiment that the Bible should be excluded from the Common Schools!" Well, why pounce on us about it? Did we not give our authority for our assertion? Did we not take a lengthy extract from the Liberty organ, which favored Mr. Shun's views? Did we not say that the Liberty Herald of Cincinnati had avowed the same doctrine? Did we not say that we were creditably informed that Dr. Lemoyne held the same? How did we draw our inference from all these facts? If it is a slander to say that the Liberty party are in favor of excluding the Bible from Schools, why not stop the slanders of their own organs, from which we draw our information? Why not repudiate Dr. Lemoyne for holding such heretical sentiments? No, that would not suit the purpose of these saints. They prefer falling tooth and nail upon us, through the columns of that celebrated Liberty paper, the Pittsburgh Morning Post!

This writer pretends to be amazed that the Old Pittsburgh Gazette, "that a few months ago held high the banner of opposition to Slavery," should now bear so hard on the Liberty party. This writer should recollect that we never favored the formation of the third, or Liberty party, and that however much we sympathize with the true friends of freedom, the course of the Liberty party for the last six months, has been such as to weaken rapidly the respect we felt for men, who, however astray, were engaged in a good cause. We repel with contempt the imputation that we are not as much the friends of liberty and freedom, and as much opposed to slavery and human oppression, as ever. We contend that we are pursuing the *only* reasonable and safe course, by which slavery can be overthrown, and, we conscientiously believe, that if Texas is annexed to this country, by the election of Jas. K. Polk, the sin will lie at the door of the Liberty party, and that the groans of the enslaved thousands whom they refused to assist, when in their power, will harrow up their sympathies, and arouse their consciences, when there is no remedy.

Glorious Whig Victory in Nashville.

The indomitable Whigs of Nashville have met the enemy, and they are theirs. They have elected their Mayor, and ten out of twelve Councilmen, by an average majority of 200! The Tennesseans say they will register their vote for Clay in November, and we have not the least doubt they will do it.

THE FORGER PARTY.

ONE MORE "ROARBACK."—The Harrisburg Loco Foco paper *has recently* falsified all respect for truth, by forging the names of the subscribers to the free trade fund of England, to a paper alleged to be a bribery fund for the payment of State debts, and put forth as a Whig measure, supported by Henry Clay, in that forgery, as well as many other calumnies, was said to be in favor of the assumption of State debts. We copy now, from Mr. Clay himself, a refutation of this slander; in a recent letter addressed to a gentleman of this city.

ASHLAND, Aug. 20, 1844.

My Dear Sir:—I received your favor of the 28th inst. If you will be so good as to turn to my speech on the Pre-emption bill, pages 482 and 483, Greely and McElrath's edition, you will find a strong and decisive expression of my opinion. The only relief which I have thought ought to be afforded to the States, in the payment of their debts, was that which would incidentally arise out of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among all the States. But that distrabution has no necessary connection with the existence of State debts. It was proposed by me prior to the contraction of most them. It is proper to add, that for the sake of the credit of our common country, I fervently desire to see every State honorably fulfilling all of its obligations.

I am, with great respect.
Your friend and ob't serv't,
H. CLAY.

EXTRCCT ABOVE REFERRED TO.

"And here let me say, that, looking to the patriotic object of these State debts, and the circumstances under which they were contracted, I saw with astonished and indignant feeling, a resolution was submitted to the Senate at the last session, declaring that the general government would not assume the payment of them. A more wicked, malignant, Danton-like proposition was never offered to the consideration of any deliberative assembly. It was a negative proposition, not a negative of any affirmative resolution presented to the senate; for no such affirmative resolution was ever offered by any one.—When, where, by whom, was the extravagant idea ever entertained of an assumption of the State debts by the general government? There was not a solitary voice raised in favor of such a measure in this Senate. Would it not have been time enough to have denounced assumption when it was seriously proposed?

Yet, at a moment when the States were generally embarrassed, when their credit was sinking, at this critical moment, was a measure brought forward, unnecessarily, wantonly and gratuitously, made the subject of an elaborate report, and exciting a protracted debate, the inevitable effect of all which must have been to create abroad distrust in the ability and good faith of the debtor states. Can it be doubted that a serious injury was inflicted upon them by this unprecedented proceeding? Nothing is more delicate than credit or character. Their credit cannot fail to have suffered in the only place where capital could be obtained, and when at that very time some of the agents of the States were negotiating with foreign bankers. About that period one of the Senators of this body had in person gone abroad for the purpose of abtaining advances of money on Illinois stock.

"My friends and I made the most strenous opposition to the resolution, but it was all unavailing, and a majority of the Senate adopted the report of the committee to whom the resolution had been referred. We urged the impolicy and injustice of the proceeding; that no man in his senses would ever propose the assumption of the State debts; that no such proposal had, in fact, been made; that the debts of the States were unequal in amount contracted by States of unequal population, and that some States were not in debt at all. How then was it possible to think of a general assumption of State debts? Who could conceive of such a proposal? But there is a vast difference between our paying their debts for them, and paying our own debts to them, in conformity with the trusts arising out of the public deman, which the general government is bound to execute."

The Great Whig Council in Philadelphia.

The mighty gathering of a free people, was one of the most magnificent of the season. With our limited space at present, we are not able to give a lengthy detail. But it was every thing worthy of the glorious cause. John Sergeant, President.—After a beautiful prayer of Rev. Dr. Higgins, Mr. Sergeant made a short address to the people, urging to the work of electing Gen. Markle. Mr. Webster was then introd ced, and received with the most tumultuous applaus.—the gentlemen all taking off their hats, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs—the immense multit.de all standing. He made one of those powerful, argumen. tative speeches which came home to the judgment and feeling of every heart not seared with pr judice and party rancor. We are sorry we have not room to lay it before our readers. We take the closing paragraphs, which are thrillingly eloquent We copy from the United States Gazette:

I wish every man in Pennsylvania to consider this—that on his vote and the vote of his fellow citizen, his neighbor, or his kinsman depends the issue whether Mr. Polk be elected President or not. And I say that any man who attempts to convey the impression to another —any man of information whether it be done in the highways or byways, in parlor or kitchen, in cellar or garret, who shall be found telling him that Mr. Polk is in favor of the Tariff, he means to cheat an honest Pennsylvanian out of the fair use of the elective franchise! And if there be not spirit enough in Pennsylvania to repel so gross a misrepresentation, then Pennsylvania is not that Pennsylvania which I have so long respected and admired. (Cries of "there is," and long, long enthusiastic cheering.) I am admonished my friends by the descent of the sun that I must bring my remarks to a close. (Cries of no, no, go on.) I was desirous of saying a few words to you about Texas. (Cries of "go on," "go on," "tell us about Texas, nobody can do it better," "go on.")

Well I will tell you, in relation to Texas, that you will find in the archives of your own State that which is far more important than all I can say upon the subject. (Cheers.) But I do say, that the annexation of Texas *would* tend, and *must* tend to extend the duration and extent of African slavery on this continent. (Cheers.) I have long held that opinion, and I would not now suppress *it for any consideration on Earth!* (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) And because it does increase the evils of slavery—because it will increase the numbers of slaves and extend the duration of their bondage—because it does all this, *I oppose it with qualification, and without qualification—this time, and all times*—NOW AND FOREVER! (Here the cheering exceeded that at any time during the day.)

In 1780 the Legislature passed an act abolishing slavery in this state, it was introduced by a grateful acknowledgment to God, for the achievement of American Liberty—for that assistance by which they were enabled to break the chains of a foreign power, and by the enjoinment and assumption of a duty conbrmable to that to do all that they could to break all other chains and set the world free! (Cheers.)

That preamble was the work of your fathers! they sleep in honored graves; there is not, I believe, one man living now who was engaged in that most righteous act (Here Mr. Webster appeared deeply affected.) There are words in that preamble fit to be read by all who inherit the blood—by all who have the name—by all who cherish the memory of an honored and virtuous ancestry. (Cheers.) And I ask every one of you now present ere eight and forty hours pass over your heads, to turn to that act —to read that preamble—and if you are Pennsylvanians the blood will tingle in your veins! There are arguments in that document far surpassing anything that my poor ability could advance on the subject (Loud cheers.)

In answering an invitation to address you a short time ago, I said I had a desire to say a few words to the people of this place—I have said them The election turns on you. If you do not desire to concur in the choice of Mr. Polk for President, he cannot be chosen. I desire to put this to you strongly. I have shown that he must have your concurrence, or not be elected; I have shown that there is not a State in the Union so deeply concerned in the Protective Policy as this State—and I have shown that Mr. Polk, the candidate of the other party, is deadly hostile to the whole principles of the Protective Policy. These things I had a desire *to say to you* and I have said it. (Cheers.)

We are all in Massachusetts interested in the manner you give your votes at the coming election, and you are as much interested in the manner in which we give ours—(Cheers.) But there is another election to be shortly decided in this State besides the Presidential one. It would ill become me to interfere in the elections of another state, and I will not do so farther than to say that the manner in which this next election of yours is conducted, will have a great effect on the hopes and prospects of the Whigs on the one which is so soon to come after it. (Loud cheering.)

I need not tell you that there is a great curiosity among the Whigs of other States—*curiosity* is a term that is not strong enough for the feeling that exists; there is a deep and strong anxiety prevailing all over the Union in relation to the way in which the Whigs shall conduct this next election in this State (Cheers.) Because it is perfectly plain to every man that if the venerable man who was introduced to you this day—if that distinguished son of this distinguished State, who was recently here on this platform, shall be elected, there will be a brightening of the skies—there will be an illumination, at the sight of which every true Whig will rejoice. (Loud cheering.)

I have a few words to say to the people of this city, this fair and beautiful city of yours—this city of the Declaration of Independence—this city in which was matured and perfected the glorious constitution of the United States, this noble city which is connected with so much of the early history of our country and its subsequent prosperity! (Cheer upon cheer, for some minutes.) Can there be a doubt of the side which this city will take in the coming contest? (Cheers.) I ask every young man to sit down and ask his conscience how he can give a vote for the subversion of all the best interests of the only correct policy of our beloved country! (Loud cheering.)

One word more and I take my leave of you, there are questions on which honest men may differ—there are questions of subordinate difference of not much importance to the great general interests of the whole people, on which a difference of opinion may properly be permitted—but there are questions which are attached so vitally to all the present interests, to all the future interests of the whole Union, that brethren of the same family must not be allowed to differ on them. (Loud cheering.) I have not transcended my position in these remarks—I will not pursue them further.—(Cheers.) But when all the great principles of our country are at stake—when all its permanent institutions are at stake—I do say and I repeat it, that men who agree in its great policy must not allow themselves to divide themselves so as to destroy those principles and those great institutions [Repeated and enthusiastic cheering.]

What we do now, we can't undo! [Cheers] We are to do it now—we are to do it forever! [Tremendous cheering.] And in this work being well done, depends so much of our prosperity—so much of our happiness—that I say, from the bottom of my heart, *once more*,—brethren of the same family, brethren of the same principles, *must not be allowed to differ with regard to* MEN AND MEASURES! [The cheering that followed this was absolutely deafening, and Mr. Webster was followed to his carriage by thousands cheering him the whole way.]

This was the case, also; when the venerable Gen. Markle left the stand. After Mr. Webster concluded, there were loud shouts for "Markle," "Stevens," but on being informed that the former had left the ground, and the latter *was speaking* from another stand, the multitude called for "Selden," and Dudley Selden, Esq., addressed the meeting in an admirable speech, which elicited repeated applause till dark.

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There was speaking from 8 or ten stands, and then all could not hear, as there were probably 50,000 persons on the ground.

Shortly after Mr. Webster began to speak some of the thousand Whigs formed a meeting at some distance from the principal stand. A temporary stand was erected and

On motion of Edward G. Duff, Robt. T. Potts, of Montgomery, was called to the Chair, and Wm. Hart Carr appointed Secretary.

The Chairman introduced Hon. Edward Joy Morris to the meeting, and after a very spirited and happy address he closed and presented Mr. Cooper of Adams county, who made his first appearance before the citizens of Philadelphia, and entertained them with many forcible and lively sallies picturing the enthusiasm of the county and the merits of the Whig candidates. After having amid deafening thunders of applause first presented to the assembled multitude Gen. Joseph Markle our next Governor, the Honest and Patriotic farmer! the brave "Fighting Captain" of Westmoreland. Mr. Cooper gave way to Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., of Lancaster.

Mr Stevens was as happy as we have ever heard him. His wit electrified the dense mass of human beings who hung upon his words, by turns rousing their indignation and their laughter.

He alluded to the life and services of General Markle, his sacrifices for his country, his honesty of purpose which he contrasted with the services, of the Locofoco candidate and his 33 years office holding, until he had began to imagine that office belonged only to himself and his family, &c.

Mr Richards of Reading, then addressed the meeting, which afterwards odjourned to meet at, Broad and Market street, this evening, with nine cheers for Clay Frelinghuysen and Markle.

Thus closed one of the greatest and most gratifying spectacles ever witnessed in Philadelphia. It was impressive in many respects, and the good impression it created will be lasting. It was a proud day for the Whigs, and exulting joy properly belonged to them as they witnessed the great outpouring of feeling, in favor of Whig principles, and of

HENRY CLAY, THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN,
AND
JOSEPH MARKLE.

We find the following in the National Intelligencer of yesterday:

It has been the subject of much curiosity, "here and elsewhere," for a week past, to know who was the highly favored person selected to fill the vacancy in the enviable office of Consul of the United States for the port of Liverpool, for which there were innumerable applicants. It yesterday came to our knowledge that the person upon whom this appointment has been conferred is JOEL W. WHITE, of Connecticut, whose name is little known to fame, except as having been accidentally called to preside at the "Tyler National Convention" held at Baltimore in May last.

LATER FROM ST DOMINGO.—We learn by a passenger (a native) in the brig Hayti, Capt. Cutts, arrived yesterday morning from Port au Prince, that tranquility prevailed at the capital, and in the whole southern sections of the island. In the northern part there had been some disaffection: Guerreo, however, (the President) was in the neighborhood at the time, with 2,000 well armed troops, and soon restored order. Guerreo has taken somewhat of a circuitous route through the Island, and has visited a number of sea port towns; every where he was received with honor by the inhabitants. General Acaao, the bare-footed hero, has been tried and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Trade was heavy and foreign productions low and plenty. Coffee was rather scarce, but a supply sufficient for the present demand, ready for exportation. No news of importance had been received from the western part of the Island and from St. Domingo city; it is, however, perfectly tranquil there. The city is under martial law in readiness for an attack.—*New York Courier.*

ANOTHER "ROERBACK."—The Richmond Enquirer copies a "Roerback" from the Madisonian stating that an increase of allowance for mileage was made to the Hon. John Scott at the first session of the 18th Congress, by Mr. Clay—that Mr. Clay "seduced Scott first to vote for Mr. Adams," and then usurped power to pay him, &c.

History, and a letter from Mr. Scott, prove this to be a sheer fabrication,—a base calumny, or in more modern parlance, another "Roerback" Loco Foco untruth.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

The News from Baltimore on Saturday rather astounded the Whigs, produced some slight alarm, but the mail of yesterday brought us most glorious news In spite of the frauds and rascalities of our opponents in the city, the Whigs have most triumphantly carried the state, and placed its certainty for Mr. Clay beyond all doubt. The following, from the Baltimore American of Friday, will cheer all Whig hearts, and nerve and stimulate them to the great work of redeeming Pennsylvania on to-morrow.

MARYLAND ERECT.

WHIG CAUSE TRIUMPHANT—COL. PRATT ELECTED GOVERNOR!—INCREASED WHIG MAJORITY IN BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE!!—WHIG U. S. SENATOR SECURED.

From the election returns published in an other column it will be seen that the Whigs have both Houses of the Legislature by large majorities. We have undoubtedly carried every county in the State except three, viz: Allegheny, Baltimore and Cecil. The County of Fredrick, which gives Pratt a majority, elects two Whig delegates out of the five to which that county is entitled. Baltimore city gives the Locofocos five delegates—making their entire representation in the lower House to consist of twenty one members. The Whigs, including the three strong Whig counties to be heard from, have sixty-one—so that our majority is FORTY *in the House of Delegates.*

In the Senate of the State, in which the Whig majority last year was five, we have now a majority of NINE. If the seat of the Frederick Senator elect shall be successfully contested, the Whig majority will be *eleven.*

The returns from the three strong Whig Counties, Worcester, Somerset and St. Mary's not being yet at hand, we cannot give the full popular vote for Governor. The majority for Carroll thus far being about 450, with three Counties to hear from, which in 1841 gave the Whig Gubernatorial candidate a majority of some twelve hundred, we may safely set down Col. Pratt's majority at eight hundred or there. abouts.

Thus have the Whigs of Maryland achieved a glorious triumph notwithstanding the extraordinary means used by our opponents to cast an overwhelming majority in the city of Baltimore THE VOTE OF THE STATE IS CERTAIN FOR HENRY CLAY Our adversaries can no more rally themselves for the contest after the prostration of their strength consequent upon their late desperate and convulsive struggle Let our friends all over the Union join with us in congratulations. Maryland has taken her stand; she will maintain it beyond all peradventure. If the thunder of her broadside has not been so loud as some expected, the execution which it has done is as effective as though the report had shaken the heavens.

Let PENNSYLVANIA march forward confidently, boldly, and with all the might of her Whig strength, to strike a resounding blow for CLAY AND THE TARIFF. As the contest waxes warmer and warmer, so will the strong assurance and firm courage of the Whigs grow more strong and determined. The harbingers of victory are around us; the auspicious omens gladden the sight on every hand; the words of the gallant old Hero of Tippecanoe give new ardour—"ONE FIRE MORE, BOYS, AND THE DAY IS OURS."

BETTER THAN EVER

FROM MARYLAND.

The following glorious news of the sure election of PRATT, the Whig candidate for Governor, was received last night:

Counties.	1841. W. Johnson.	L. F. Thomas.	1844. W. Pratt.	L. F. Carroll.
Allegany	1035	1059	1443	1513
Anne Arundel	1857	1476	1730	1650
Baltimore city	6356	7455	7968	9190
Baltimore county	1404	2318	2153	2902
Calvert	436	353	482	395
Caroline	605	551	659	639
Carroll	1444	1018	1831	1730
Cecil	1188	1205	1544	1585
Charles	613	430	761	560
Dorchester	1142	876	1328	976
Frederick	2583	2579	3133	3104
Harford	1114	1160	1400	1411
Kent	597	486	701	544
Montgomery	969	740	1083	903
Prince George's	835	625	1027	749
Queen Anne's	702	716	760	745
Somerset	1134	802	301 maj	
St. Mary's	743	456	764	492
Talbot	683	776	778	751
Washington	2496	2246	2643	2579
Worcester	1284	698	440 maj	
	28,320	28,959	32,962	32,410
		28,320	32,418	
Thomas' majority		639	Pratt's	544

Locofoco Desperation and Wickedness.

As an evidence of the determination of the Locofoco leaders to carry the Maryland election, by fair means or *foul*, the National Intelligencer says:

"We were informed yesterday that one hundred votes were sent from this city by the "Democratic Association," and it is also stated that, in addition to these, the party was further reinforced by some eight hundred new voters, who have been manufactured in Baltimore within a few weeks past. These extraordinary exertions clearly indicate the importance which our political adversaries attached to the election in Baltimore."

HORRIBLE AND FATAL AFFRAY.—An affray occurred in Wilcox county, Ala, on the 14th instant, between W. W. Rives and Charles Tait, in which the former was mortally wounded, and the latter made his escape. The horrid details are thus given by the Columbia Gazette:—

This affair would be revolting enough to nature even were it entirely disconnected with all the circumstances connected with it. So far as we have been able to learn, they were briefly these: Mr. Rives was engaged to be married to Miss Sarah Tait, daughter of Capt. J. A. Tait, and sister to Dr. Charles Tait; the consent of all the family, except perhaps Dr Tait, had been given, and the father had given Rives a certificate to obtain—which he did—the marriage license. The marriage was to take place at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Accordingly on that morning Mr. Rives, accompanied by one or two friends, went to Capt. Tait's to have the marriage ceremony performed. On arriving at or near the door of Capt. Tait's dwelling, he and his friend were met by Dr. Tait, and after passing friendly salutations, the friend of Rives was invited to pass into the house, and Rives requested to step aside that he, the said Tait, might speak a few words with him After stepping aside a short distance, Tait commenced an assault on Rives with a cane, which Rives soon wrested from him, when he drew forth a revolving pistol and shot Rives in the lower part of the stomach, from which Rives died on Monday morning.

We learn that after Rives had been carried into the house the marriage ceremony was performed.

We have been acquainted with Mr. Rives for 12 or 13 years, and a more correct or worthy young man we have never known. In his death, the community in which he lived has lost a useful, enterprising, and most worthy citizen; his father, mother, sisters and brothers, a kind, dutiful and affectionate son and brother; and far greater than all, the fond hopes and cherished expectations of a long life of happiness, are forever lost to his young and bereaved widow. Thus has the happiness of three families perished.

THE REV. MR TORREY AGAIN.—On Friday the officers of the Jail were led to suspect that a further attempt was about to be made upon the part of the individual whose name heads this notice, to escape from the cell where he is confined. His trunk was examined, and in a razor box, a couple of saws, made of watch springs, similar to one of those used in the former attempt, were discovered. These have beyond doubt, been conveyed to him since his confinement in the cell We understand that the suspicions of the officers were aroused by seeing a woman lurking about one of the back gates, who, as soon as she was observed, went off; and it is thought she placed the articles mentioned under the gate and that they were conveyed to Torrey through the windows of the cell by some of the negroes confined merely within the jail bounds.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE CHURCHES AND CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES IN NEW YORK CITY NUMBER 190—30 Protestant Episcopal, 27 Presbyterian, 22 Methodist Episcopal, 15 Roman Catholic, 19 Dutch reformed, 5 Congregational, 6 Jewish, 4 Friends, 4 Universalists, 8 African, 3 Lutheran, 3 Second Advent, 2 Reformed Presbyterian, 2 Unitarian, 2 New Jerusalem, 2 Welsh Presbyterian and Methodist, and one each of the following denominations:—Associated Methodists, American Primitive Methodist, Bethel Particular Baptists, Suffolk street Christian Church, German Rationalist, German Universal Christian, Mariners', Methodist Society, Primitive Christian Church of the Disciples, United Brethren, Wesleayan Methodist, Christian Union (Transcendental.)—*N. Y. Express.*

THE SPRINGFIELD REGISTER confirms the report that Gov. Ford has ordered out 2500 militia to operate against the citizens of Warsaw and Hancock county, and gives as a reason that there had been notice given that a military meeting would be held in Warsaw on the 27th. It had the further ridiculous humbug, that there was also apprehension of an invasion from Missouri. This bugaboo has been started by the Loco Focos in Illinois to carry the Mormon vote. The Register states that Tyler refused to send the United States troops to Hancock, and that Gov. Ford has not offered any reward for the murderers of Joe Smith, because they have not broken jail or fled, and that it is the business of the county authorities to institute prosecutions The Mormons have the control of all the county tribunals and county officers, and will probably do an extensive business in finding indictments at the Circuit Court in October. Gov. Ford had better reserve his powder for that occasion. He left Smith and his associates in Jail without a sufficient guard to protect them, when he well knew there was a great excitement against them. Now he wishes to establish his influence over the Mormons by a humbug call for the militia, when it is unnecessary.—*St. Louis New Era.*

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—We learn from the Bowling Green (Ky.) Gazette that this body, after a session of eight days in that place, brought its labors to a close on Thursday evening last, the 19th ult. The course of the delegates in reference to the question of slavery, in the cases of Bishop Andrew, and Mr. Harding, of the Baltimore Conference, before the General Conference in May last, was by resolution, unanmously approved of. The Rev. Dr. Bascom, before the adoption of this resolution, was heard, in reference to the difficulties to the Church growing out of the Slavery question. His address, which was written, occupied about four hours in the reading, and is said to be eloquent, resistless overwhelming. A series of resolutions based upon the *Abolition* action of the General Conference, was adopted, in which was recommending a General Convention of the Southern portion o the Methodist church at Louisville in May next. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to that Convention, viz: Messrs Stevenson, Kavanaugh, Bascom, Crouch, Gunn, Brush, Geo. Taylor, J. C. Harrison, McCown, Ralston, J. King, J. James.

Gazette and Advertiser Office,
MONDAY, Oct. 7.

The weather is cool. We have 3 feet 9 inches water in the channel.

Flour—The market was dull on Saturday and closed heavy at $3.50 per bbl. Extra brands command a shade more. Dealers are indifferent about buying more than will supply their customers

Salt—Sale on the Monongahela wharf of 115 barrels No. 1 Monongahela Salt at $1.25 per bbl. Sale of 187 bbls No. 1 Allegheny on the wharf at $1.12½, and re-sold at $1.20 as it lay, unInspected.

Whiskey—Sale of common at 24c, and of Rectified at 25c—both in active demand.

Sugar—Sales of 25 hhds prime N. O. at 86.62½ per 100 lbs. to the trade. The N. O. Tropic announces the receipt of *five* barrels of *new Sugar* and *one of Molasses* from the Plantation of Capt. Lambremont, Bayou Goula. There is no mistake about this being of the *new crop* The Planters Gazette, Plaquemine, says the 30th ult was the starting day in the manufacture of Sugar, with several planters in that neighborhood.

Collector's Office, Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1844.

The amount of Tonnage cleared from this Office for the month of September, is..... 4,236,092 lbs.
Toll received for the same time..... $2,704 41
Whole amount received since Dec. 1, 1843..... $30,131 78

JOHN FLEMING, Collector.

Rice Crop.—The Savannah Republican of Sept. 28th says:

The harvesting is finished and the crop secured under very favorable circumstances, as regards weather. Such samples of it as we have seen look well, and it will, no doubt, turn out above the average, as regards quality.—The decline noticed in our last report has continued during the past week, the article being now at least ½ ct lower, with a downward tendency. The sales of the week are 330 casks; 50 at 2 9-16; 200 at 2⅝, and 80 casks at 2⅞ ₱ 100 lbs We quote fair 2 9-16@2⅝; good to prime 2¾ ₱ 100 lbs.

Value of Real and Personal Estate for the years 1843 and 1844, in the city and county of New York:

	Assessments. 1843.	1844.
Real Estate	$164,955,314	$171,936,501
Personal "	64,273,764	64,023,456
Total increase of Real Estate		$6,981,276 33
" decrease of Personal Estate		250,308 01
Nett increase		$6,730,968 32
Total valuation in County		$235,960,047 98
" " Water District		224,103,713 98
" " Watch "		28,983,318 98
" " Lamp "		227,770,213 98
" " South of 34th street		227,831,423 99

Important to Steamboats.

"*Commission Merchants and their business.*"—Under this head we observe in the St Louis Republican of the 28th of September, a communication announcing a movement by the Commission merchants there, which it concerns the owners and captains of all steamboats to know. A paper is in circulation for signatures, which sets the matter forth as follows: "The undersigned will patronise no boat that is in the habit of taking goods or produce as freight, and transhipping the same at this port; or any boat, the officers of which bring goods or merchandise here on account of the boat, and sell it on the landing." The writer proceeds to argue the matter, and insists that if the merchants patronise a boat in the practice of this business, they encourage one "that is daily lending herself, as an instrument, to destroy the business which legitimately belongs to the merchant and him only." There can be no doubt that the practice of signing bills of lading reserving the "privilege of transhipping," is perplexing and injurious to both shippers and carriers. Besides it involves the original contractor in this difficulty—he is obliged, in case of loss, to show that the boat to which he tranships was good, and that all diligence was used to avoid the danger by which the boat was lost or injured and the goods damaged or destroyed. The writer refers to a recent trial in the U. S. District Court in Ohio, in which the original shipper was obliged to pay for ten casks of Rice transhipped by him, though that privilege was reserved in the bill of lading.

The law, as settled by the decision alluded to, recognizes no such privilege, and decides that the "original contractor is liable for the acts of a boat over which he has no control, viz: for the boat on which he tranships." The practise of boats shipping and dealing in Molse on their own account has obtained to some extent on this trade, as for example, in Salt. We shall see what effect the St. Louis movement will have. The legitimate business of all common carriers is indisputably confined to the conveyance of freight, and dealing in any article is clearly an aggression on the rights of merchants.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Samuel Alexander of Indiana township (late of the city of Pittsburgh) deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GIBB, }
JOS. COLTART, } Administrators.

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ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 28th day of October next.

The Administration account of Samuel Large, Executor of the estate of Fulkard Fulkinson, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

A Supplementary account of George Cochran, acting Executor of the estate of Aaron Hart, late of Pitt township, deceased.

A Supplementary account of Zachens Patterson, Administrator of the estate of Thomas White, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Thomas Swords, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Swords, late of Ross township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Dickey, Administrator cum Testamento Annexo on the estate of John Mehaffy, late of West Deer township, deceased.

The Administration account of Chas. Thorn, Administrator of the estate of John Fife, late of Ohio township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Taggart, executor of the estate of Hugh Taggart, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of John McKnight, acting Executor of the estate of Margaret Gooschorn, late of Upper St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Elizabeth Ferguson and William Douglass, Executor of the estate of David Ferguson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

A Supplementary account of Robert Martin, Administrator of the estate of Adam E. Tomlinson, late of Pitt township, deceased.

The Administration account of C'S Bradford, Esq, Administrator of the estate of James Findlay, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Henry Chalfant, Executor of the estate of Ezekial Reed, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Hugh Roland and Fannley Muse, Executors of the estate of Joseph Fenton, late of McKeesport, deceased.

The Administration account of John Sampson, Executor of the estate of Mary Sampson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Jane McDowell and Presley McDowell, Administrators of the estate of Alexander McDowell, late of Plum township, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Wiland, Administrator of the estate of Peter Wiland, late of Pine township, deceased.

The Administration account of David Lyons, Executor of the estate of James Logan, late of St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Stevenson and Alexander McAdams, Executors of the estate of Arthur Forbis, late of Findlay township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Loughry and Thomas Gibson, Administrators of the estate of John Loughry, late of Indiana township, deceased.

The Administration account of Joseph Edmundson and Samuel McCurdy, Executors of the estate of James McMeehan, late of Robinson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Ezekial Harker, Administrator of the estate of Henry Griner, late of Lower St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Jacob Aber and Robert Wallace, Executors of the estate of James Morrison, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Thomas Wallace, Administrator of the estate of James Wallace, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Mary McMurray and William Sturgeon, Administrators of the estate of Joseph McMurray, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert Carothers and John King, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Ross, late of Plum township, deceased.

The Administration account of John K Graham, Administrator of the estate of Maria Graham, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

The Administration account of William W. Dallas, Administrator of the estate of Rebecca French, late of Allegheny county, deceased.

The Administration account of William W. Dallas, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Otterson, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John Sampson, James Kerr and Robert H. Davis, Administrators of the estate of Foster Graham, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of David R. Coon, Administrator of the estate of A. P. Coon, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of William Pentland, Administrator de Bonis non of the estate of Christopher Magee, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of Abraham Laubach, Guardian of the estate of James P. Leslie, minor child of George Leslie, deceased.

The account of Samuel Stewart, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Thomas G. Steel, deceased.

The account of John McCully, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Joseph Estep, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of Dr. J. C. McCully, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Thomas Long, late of Upper St Clair township, deceased

A supplementary and final act of George Watson, guardian of the estate of Margaret Johnston, minor child of John Johnston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

sept 27—d1t&wlt P. A. MADEIRA, Register.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 24 miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further informat on may be obtained by applying at 9 Woodstreet, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr.